

THE
VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

OR,

The INTERNAL STRUCTURE

AND

The LIFE of PLANTS;

Their PARTS and NOURISHMENT Explained;

THEIR

CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, and SPECIES,
Ascertained and Described;

In a METHOD altogether NEW:

COMPREHENDING

AN ARTIFICIAL INDEX,

AND

A NATURAL SYSTEM.

With FIGURES of all the PLANTS; Designed and Engraved by the AUTHOR.

The Whole from NATURE only.

By JOHN HILL, M. D.

VOL. XVI.

Containing FIVE-PETAL'D PLANTS.

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M.DCC.LXX.





H E R B S.

C L A S S T H E E L E V E N T H.

T R I B E t h e S E C O N D.

O R D E R t h e F O U R T H.

With five-leaved Flowers, and many Seed-vessels.

G E N U S VII.

M A L L O W.

Character of the Genus.

Plate 1.

The Outer Cup has three Leaves, the Inner is cut into five segments. The Flower spreads; the Petals are broad, and usually uneven at the edge. The Capsules are rounded, wheel-shaped, and depressed; the Seeds are kidney'd.

Plate 1. a b c d e.

1. S P I R Y M A L L O W.

Character of the Species.

Plate 1. Fig. 1.

Malva Spicata.

The Leaves are downy, hearted, and nurled; the Spikes of Flowers are hairy, and placed on footstalks.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Jamaica; a very pretty Plant of a yard high, flowering in August. The Stalk is grey, with brown Films; the Leaves are whitish, soft, and downy; the Flowers are blossom-coloured.

2. H E A R T E D M A L L O W.

Character of the Species.

Plate 1. Fig. 2.

Malva Tomentosa.

The Leaves are roundish, nurled, and woolly; the Flowers rise from the bosoms of the Leaves.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies; a Plant of five foot high, flowering in July. The Stem is hard and brown; the young Shoots are pale green; the Leaves are of a greyish green; the Flowers are yellow.

3. T R I C U S P I D A T E M A L L O W.

Character of the Species.

Plate 1. Fig. 3.

Malva Coromandeliana.

The Leaves are oblong, sharp-pointed, and dented; the Flowers are clustered; the Capsules have three points.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of the East and West Indies; a Plant of four foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a bright fresh green; the Flowers are flesh-coloured.

4. R U G G E D M A L L O W.

Character of the Species.

Plate 1. Fig. 4.

Malva Gangetica.

The Leaves are rugged, hearted, and dented; the Flowers are clustered; the Capsules are nurled.

Fig. 4. a b c d.

THIS is an Annual, native of the East-Indies; a Plant of a yard high, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a faint, but dull green; the Flowers are yellow.

5. H A R S H M A L L O W.

Character of the Species.

Plate 1. Fig. 5.

Malva Americana.

The Leaves are rounded, a little hearted, and nurled; the Flowers grow singly from their bosoms, and in spikes at the top.

Fig. 5. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of America; a very singular little Plant; it scarce exceeds eight inches, and flowers in July. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a fresh green; the Flowers are yellow.

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

6. PERUVIAN MALLOW.

Plate 2. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Malva Peruviana.

The Stalk is hairy ; the Leaves are plaited, and cut deep ; the Flowers stand all on one side their footstalk.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Peru ; a singular and very pretty Plant, flowering in July. The Stalk is tinged with brown, and grows upright to five foot high ; the Leaves are of a delicate green ; the Flowers are rose-coloured.

7. FIG MALLOW.

Plate 2. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Malva Limensis.

The Leaves are handed in five lobes ; the Flowers stand in spikes on one side.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of South America ; it grows to four foot high ; a stately handsome Plant ; and flowers in August. The Stalk is greyish ; the Leaves are of a blueish green ; the Flowers are of a very bright and beautiful blue.

8. FINGERED MALLOW.

Plate 2. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Malva Bryoniifolia.

The Leaves are five-fingered, and rugged ; the Stalk is woody and woolly ; the Flowers are spiked.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain ; a Plant of four foot high, flowering in August. The Stem is woody ; the Shoots are of a whitish green ; the Leaves are of a faint green ; the Flowers are white.

9. GOOSE.

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

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9. GOOSEBERRY MALLOW.

Plate 3. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Stem is woody; the Leaves are oblong, deep cut, and smooth.

Malva Capensis.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a woody Plant of four foot high, flowering in August. The Bark is brown; the Shoots are pale green; the Leaves are of a bright green; the Flowers of a delicate pale crimson.

10. CREEPING MALLOW.

Plate 3. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into deep divisions; the Stalk creeps.

Malva Caroliniana.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Carolina; a Plant that scarce rises more than a foot from the ground, but straggles about there in a wild and agreeable manner, and flowers in July. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a pleasant, light green; the Flowers are crimson.

11. PROSTRATE MALLOW.

Plate 3. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk lies on the ground; the Leaves are rounded, hearted, and sinuated.

Malva Rotundifolia.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of our way-sides and waste grounds; it grows to a foot and half long, but does not rise from the ground; and flowers all Summer. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a somewhat blueish green; the Flowers are white.

12. PETTY MALLOW.

Plate 3. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are angulated, and smooth; the Flowers are clustered, without footstalks.

Malva Parviflora.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Africa; a weak, spreading Plant of a foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a light, faint green; the Flowers are blue.

4

13. WAY-

13. WAY-SIDE MALLOW.

Plate 4. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into seven waved lobes; the footstalks of the Leaves and Flowers are hairy.

Malva Sylvestris.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our way-sides, and waste places every-where; it grows to four foot high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is pale green; the Leaves are of a good fresh green; the Flowers are crimson.

14. ITALIAN MALLOW.

Plate 4. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are cut into five obtuse lobes; the footstalks of the Leaves and Flowers are smooth.

Malva Mauritiana.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the South of Europe, and of Africa; a Plant of five foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a light, fresh green; the Flowers are of a strong and fine red.

15. SPANISH MALLOW.

Plate 4. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are rounded, and nerved; the Outer Cup is two-leaved.

Malva Hispanica.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain; a very gaudy Plant of a yard high, flowering in August. The Stalk is brownish, with pale Films; the Leaves are of a very good green; the Flowers are crimson.

16. WHORLY MALLOW.

Plate 4. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are angulated; the Flowers have no footstalks; their Cups are rugged.

Malva Verticillata.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of China; an odd looking Plant, of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a dull green; the Leaves also are of a dull and dead green; the Flowers are white.

17. CURLED

17. C U R L E D M A L L O W.

Plate 5. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Malva Crispa.

The Leaves are angulated, and curled ; the Flowers are small, and clustered.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Syria ; a Plant of six foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a yellowish green ; the Leaves are of a fresh green ; and the Flowers are small and white.

18. V E R V A I N M A L L O W.

Plate 5. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Malva Alcea.

The Leaves are rugged, and divided into five parts ; the Flowers stand in loose spikes.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of our high and open pasture grounds ; it grows to fifteen inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is pale ; the Leaves are of a faint green ; the Flowers are large, and of a very beautiful red.

19. M U S K Y V E R V A I N M A L L O W.

Plate 5. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Malva Moschata.

The root-leaves are kidney-shaped, and cut deep into lobes ; the others are divided into five segments.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our dry grounds ; a very beautiful Plant, flowering in July. The Stalk is tinged with a ruddy brown ; the Leaves are of a strong green, very beautiful in shape as well as colour ; the Flowers are of a perfect rose red.

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20. AEGYPTIAN MALLOW.

Plate 6. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Malva *Aegyptiaca*.

The Leaves are fingered, and sawed; the Cup is longer than the Flower.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of *Aegypt*; a weak but pretty Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalks are tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a very delicate, though somewhat blueish green; the Flowers are white, with a blush of crimson in the centre.

21. CRANEBILL MALLOW.

Plate 6. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Malva *Tournefortiana*.

The Leaves are multifid; the lower have fifteen segments: they are woolly: and the Stalk leans.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual; a sea-side Plant of Spain and France; it leans upon the ground, but grows to a foot and a half in length, and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a dull green; the Leaves are of a fresh, strong green; the Flowers are of a beautiful rose-colour.

22. BLUSH MALLOW.

Plate 6. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Malva *Abutiloides*.

The Leaves are lobated, and woolly; the Cup is very short; the Fruit is round.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Bahama Islands; a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is grey; the Leaves are of a whitish green; the Flowers are of a most delicate pale crimson.

HERBS.

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

7

H E R B S.

CLASS THE ELEVENTH.

TRIBE the THIRD.

ORDER the FIRST.

With five-leaved Flowers, followed by single Berries.

GENUS I.

I V Y.

Plate 7.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWERS are umbelled, with a little mantle.

The CUP is small, one-leaved, and dented in five.

The FLOWER spreads, and its Petals turn in at the tip.

The BERRY is round, with one cell.

Plate 7. a b c d e.

1. COMMON IVY.

Plate 7. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are various; simple, and lobated.

Hedera Helix.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, a woody, climbing, creeping Plant, that sends its roots into trees, walls, or whatever is near; and rises so, to twenty or more feet in height; it flowers in July. The Berries ripen in Winter; the Stem is of a pale brown; the young Shoots are green; the Leaves are of a fine glossy green; the Flowers are greenish white; the Berries black.

2. FIVE-LEAVED IVY.

Plate 7. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves grow by fives, and are lanced, and serrated.

Hedera Quinquefolia.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, a woody, clambering Plant, native of North America; it grows to any height, when it meets support; and flowers, where it does flower, for in most places it will not, in August. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a very bright green; the Flowers are white.

GENUS II.

K E L P W E E D.

Plate 8.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is composed of three egg-shaped, obtuse Leaves.

The FLOWER spreads, and has five small, obtuse Petals.

The BERRY is oval, and the Cup remains with it ; the Seed is hollowed.

Plate 8. a b c d e.

1. N A K E D K E L P W E E D.

Plate 8. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Anabasis Aphylla.

The Plant has no Leaves.

Fig. 1. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the shores of the Caspian Sea ; a Plant of a foot high ; strange and singular in its appearance, flowering in June. The Stalk is green ; the tips of the Joints are white ; the Flowers are of a greenish white ; the Berries are yellow.

2. A W L Y K E L P W E E D.

Plate 8. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Anabasis Tamariscifolia.

The Leaves are awl-shaped.

Fig. 2. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the sea-coasts of Portugal ; a bushy, spreading Plant of ten inches high, flowering in June. The Stem is grey ; the Leaves are of a coarse green ; the Flowers are white ; and the Fruit is blackish, and dry.

3. C L U B K E L P W E E D.

Plate 8. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Anabasis Foliosa.

The Leaves are club-shaped.

Fig. 3. a.

THIS is an Annual, native of the shores of the Caspian Sea ; an extremely odd, and not unpretty Plant, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale ; the Leaves are of a sea-green, but pale ; the Flowers are numerous, and of a yellowish white.

GENUS

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GENUS III.

ARRALY.

ARALIA.

Plate 9.

Character of the Genus.

The FLOWERS grow in an umbell, with a short and slight mantle.

The CUP is very small, with five dents, and stands upon the young Berry.

The FLOWER has five narrow Petals, which turn back.

The BERRY is oval, with five cells; and the Seeds are oval.

Plate 8. a b c d e.

1. SPREADING ARRALY.

Plate 9. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Aralia Racemosa.

The Stalk is tender, branched, leafy, and unarmed. Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada; a wild, spreading, and but ill-looking Plant: it grows to four foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale green; the Leaves are of a very beautiful, fresh, and fair green; the Flowers are white; the Berries purplish.

2. TWO-LEAVED ARRALY

Plate 9. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Aralia Nudicaulis.

The Stalk is leafless; two Leaves or three, rise with it from the ground.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a singular and very pretty Plant of four or five inches high, flowering in August. The Leaves are of a coarse green; the Stalk is yellowish; the Flowers are white; the Berries when ripe are black.

GENUS IV.

POKEWEED.

PHYTOLACCA.

Plate 10.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is an annular rim, behind the base of the Flower.

The FLOWER is expanded; the Petals are lanced, and hollowed.

The BERRY is rounded, but depressed; the Seed is hollowed.

Plate 10. a b c d e.

1. CLOSE-BERRIED POKEWEED.

Plate 10. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Phytolacca Octandra.

The Berries have no footstalks; the Leaves are broad lanced.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Mexico; a very noble Plant of five foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is green; the Leaves are of a delicate, strong, and beautiful green; the Flowers are inconsiderable, and white; the Berries large, and of a dusky purple.

2. BROAD-LEAVED POKEWEED.

Plate 10. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Phytolacca Decandra.

The Berries have footstalks; the Leaves are oval.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of five foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is green, and tender; the Leaves are of a beautiful fresh green; the Flowers are white; the Berries purple.

3. SPIRY POKEWEED.

Plate 10. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Phytolacca Icosandra.

The Leaves are narrow lanced; the Flowers stand in very long spikes.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the East-Indies; it grows to a yard high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is grey; the Leaves are of a pale and dead green; the Flowers are white; the Berries purple.

TRIBE

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

ii

TRIBE the THIRD.

ORDER the SECOND.

Plants with five-leaved Flowers, followed by a complex Berry.

GENUS I.

KNOUTBERRY.

RUBUS*.

Character of the Genus.

Plate II.

The CUP spreads, and has five lanced permanent segments.

The FLOWER stands a little hollow; its Petals are rounded.

The SEPARATE BERRIES are rounded, and have single Seeds.

1. ROCK KNOUTBERRY.

Character of the Species.

Plate II. Fig. 1.

Rubus Saxatilis.

The Leaves stand by threes; the Runners from the Root are naked.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our Northern mountains, in Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Durham; it grows to a foot long, but weak; and flowers in August; the Berries ripen in October. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a delicate, fresh green; the Flowers are white; and the Fruit red.

2. NORTHERN KNOUTBERRY.

Character of the Species.

Plate II. Fig. 2.

Rubus Arcticus.

The Stalk supports only one Flower; the Leaves grow by threes.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Sweden and of Canada; a Plant of five inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is grey; the Leaves are of a bluish green; the Flowers are crimson; and the Berries red.

3. PLAITED KNOUTBERRY.

Character of the Species.

Plate II. Fig. 3.

Rubus Chamæorus.

The Leaves grow irregularly, and are plaited; the Stalk supports one Flower.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the damp, hilly grounds in Cumberland and Yorkshire; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is pale, with brown Films; the Leaves are of a beautiful fresh green; the Flower is purple; and the Berries are red.

4. CLOUD KNOUTBERRY.

Character of the Species.

Plate II. Fig. 4.

Rubus Dalibarda.

The Root-leaves are hearted; the Stalk is leafless, and supports one Flower; the Root creeps.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our Northern hills, and also of North America; it grows but to three inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalks are pale; the Leaves are of a dull, bluish green; the Flowers are white; and the Berries black.

* Rubi Herbacei.

GENUS II.

STRAWBERRY.

FRAGARIA.

Plate 12.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP spreads, and is cut into ten lanced segments.

The FLOWER spreads wide, and its Petals are egg-shaped.

The BERRY is fleshy, with scattered seeds.

Plate 12. a b c d e.

1. COMMON STRAWBERRY.

Plate 12. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Fragaria Vesca.

The Root sends out creeping tendrils ; the Fruit is fleshy.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our woods and heaths ; a low Plant, crawling along the ground, and scarce exceeding four inches in height ; it flowers in May. The Stalks are of a ruddy brown ; the Leaves are of a strong green ; the Flowers are white ; and the Fruit purple : naturally it is not large ; but soil and culture raise it to bigness, and to an infinite variety.

2. UPRIGHT STRAWBERRY.

Plate 12. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Fragaria Muricata.

The Stalk is woody : Leaves grow among the Flowers. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy ; a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is perfectly upright, and hard and woody at the base ; the Leaves are of a faint and whitish green ; the Flowers are white, with a tinge of green ; the Strawberry is large, and well-tasted, but rough, and almost prickly.

3. BAREN STRAWBERRY.

Plate 12. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Fragaria Sterilis.

The Stalk creeps ; the Fruit is dry and useless.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our woods and dry pastures ; a Plant of three inches high, flowering in April. The Stalk is pale ; the Leaves are of a light, faint green ; the Fruit is small, dry, and green.

GENUS III.

ADDERWEED.

DRACONTIUM.

Plate 13.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is a vast, hollowed, boat-like Film.

The FLOWER stands half-closed, on a fleshy club ; the Petals are oval.

The BERRIES are round.

Plate 13. a b c d e.

1. PINNATIFID ADDERWEED.

Plate 13. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Dracontium Polyphyllum.

The Flower-stalk is short, and leafless ; the Root-leaves are large, and doubly pinnatifid.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Surinam ; a very singular and beautiful Plant, flowering in May. The Root-leaves are vast ; their footstalks are of a light green, spotted with purple ; the Leaves themselves are of a fine fresh green ; the Stem which bears the Flowers is brown, wreathed, and ragged ; the Cup is olive-coloured ; the Flowers are white ; the Berries scarlet.

2. THORNY ADDERWEED.

Plate 13. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Dracontium Spinosum.

The Leaves are arrow-shaped, and their footstalks are thorny.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon ; a Plant not altogether unlike our Common Arum ; it grows to six inches high, and flowers in May. The Leaves are of a fresh and lively green ; their Thorns are brown ; the Cup is pale and whitish ; the Flowers are white ; and the Berries red.

3. RAGGED ADDERWEED.

Plate 14. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Dracontium Pertusum.

The Stalk climbs ; the Leaves are full of slits.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America ; a clambering Plant that runs to eight foot high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a dull green, tinged with red ; the Leaves are of a fresh green on the upper side, and whitish underneath ; the Cup is white ; the Flowers are white, with a dash of red.

4. LANCED ADDERWEED.

Plate 14. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Dracontium Kamtschatcense.

The Leaves are lanced, and entire.

Fig. 2. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia ; a Plant of eight or ten inches high, flowering in August. The Root-leaves are of a full fresh green ; the Stalk is pale green ; the Cup is of a greyish green, tinged with brown ; the Flowers are of a yellowish white.

5. GARLICK ADDERWEED.

Plate 14. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Dracontium Foetidum.

The Leaves are rounded, and hollowed.

Fig. 3. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of wet places in Carolina and Virginia ; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in July. The Root-leaves are green on the upper side, and usually tinged with a brownish red underneath ; the Cup is pearl-coloured, stained with purple ; the Flowers are white.

H E R B S.

SERIES THE FOURTH.

With regular, visible, compleat, and perfect separate Flowers, each having its proper Cup, and Chives distinct.

CLASS THE TWELFTH.

Having the Flower composed of six Petals.

Character of the Class.

Herbs whose separate Flower is composed of six Petals, with a perfect Cup, and distinct Chives. As Lionleaf. Plate 15. Fig. 1, 2, 3.

ORDER the FIRST.

Six-petalled Plants, with a Cup of one Leaf. As Lythrum. Fig. 4.

ORDER the SECOND.

Six-petalled Plants, with a Cup of three Leaves. As Uvularia. Fig. 5.

ORDER the THIRD.

Six-petalled Plants, with a five-leaved Cup. As Solandra. Fig. 6.

ORDER the FOURTH.

Six-petalled Plants, with a six-leaved Cup. As Menispermum. Fig. 7. *

TABLE OF THE TWELFTH CLASS.

Six-petalled Plants.

ORDER the FIRST.

With the Cup of one Leaf.

1. Aphyllanthes	3. Lythrum
2. Peplis	4. Resedea.

ORDER the SECOND.

With a three-leaved Cup.

1. Argemone	2. Uvularia.
-------------	--------------

ORDER the THIRD.

With a five-leaved Cup.

1. Solandra.	
--------------	--

ORDER the FOURTH.

With a six-leaved Cup.

1. Leontopetalon	2. Menispermum.
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* The Reference to the Figures of many-petalled Plants, see Page 30.

H E R B S

With a perfect Flower, composed of six Petals.

O R D E R the F I R S T.

With a Cup of one Leaf.

G E N U S I.

L E A F L E S S.

A P H Y L L A N T H E S.

Plate 16.

Character of the Genus.

The C U P is composed of six irregular Films.

The F L O W E R spreads ; the Petals are egg-shaped, and obtuse.

The C A P S U L E is oval, with three ribs ; and has three cells : the Seeds are oval.

Plate 16. a b c d e.

I. B L U E L E A F L E S S.

Character of the Species.

Plate 16. Fig. 1.

Aphyllanthes Monspeliensis.

The Root-leaves are grassy ; the Stalk is naked.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the hilly, barren places in the South of France ; a very little Plant of four inches high, but very pretty, flowering in June. The Leaves are of a faint green, with brown Films ; the Stalks are of a good green ; the Flowers are blue.

G E N U S II.

C R E A M W O R T.

P E P L I S.

Plate 16. Fig. 2.

Character of the Genus.

The C U P is bell-shaped, large, and cut in twelve dents at the rim.

The F L O W E R is small ; its Petals are oblong, and grow to the Cup.

The C A P S U L E is hearted, with two cells ; the Seeds are oval.

I. P U R S L A I N C R E A M W O R T.

Character of the Species.

Plate 16. Fig. 2.

Peplis Portula.

The Stalk creeps ; the Leaves are smooth.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our wet and boggy grounds ; a Plant of three inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is crimson ; the Leaves are of a fine fresh green ; the Flowers are of a bright, beautiful crimson ; but often they are abortive.

2. R O U G H C R E A M W O R T.

Character of the Species.

Plate 16. Fig. 3.

Peplis Tetrandra.

The Stalk leans, and the Leaves are hairy.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Jamaica ; an odd little Plant of three or four inches, flowering in June. The Stalk is brown ; the Leaves are of a greyish green ; the Flowers are rose-coloured.

G E N U S

GENUS III.

WILLOWSHOT.

LYTHRUM.

Plate 17.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is cylindric, with twelve dents at the rim.

The FLOWER stands open, and its Petals are oblong.

The CAPSULE is elliptic; and the Seeds are numerous, and egg-shaped.

Plate 17. a b c d e.

1. COMMON WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 17. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Salicaria.

The Leaves are in pairs, or threes, lanced, and lightly hearted; the Flowers are spiked.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our wet grounds; a very specious Plant of four foot high, that fringes all our brooks and rivulets, in July, with crimson. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a coarse green; the Flowers are of a good red.

2. WOODY WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 17. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Fruticosum.

The Stem is woody; the Leaves are lanced, and woolly underneath; the Flowers are spiked.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Plant of China, woody and spreading, but with strait, upright, tender Shoots; it grows to five foot high, and flowers in August. The Stem is grey; the branches are brown; the Leaves are of a blue green; the Flowers are rose-coloured.

3. OVAL WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 17. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Parsonia.

The Leaves are oval, and in pairs; the Flowers stand alternately in their bosoms, without footstalks.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica; a spreading Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Stalks are grass green; the Leaves are of a deep, dull green; the Flowers are pale crimson.

4. JOINTY WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 18. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Verticillatum.

The Leaves are lanced, in pairs, and have short footstalks; the Flowers stand in clusters on one side the Stalk.

Fig. 1. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a very pretty Plant of a yard high, flowering in August. The Stalk is green; the Leaves are of a fresh and fair green, but downy underneath; the Flowers are numerous, and of a pale crimson.

5. NARROW WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 18. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Petiolatum.

The Leaves are linear, and placed on footstalks; the Flowers are tufted sideways in their bosom.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is also a native of Virginia, an odd and not unhandsome Plant; a Perennial, of two foot and a half high, flowering in September. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown; the Leaves are of a greyish green; the Flowers bright crimson.

6. LINEAR WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 18. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Lineare.

The Leaves are linear, with scarce any footstalks; the Stalk is reddish; and the Flowers are in pairs.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Virginia; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a greyish green, tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are rose-coloured.

7. TRAILING WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 18. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Melanium.

The Stalk leans; the Leaves are oval, and in pairs; the Flowers stand singly in their bosoms.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica; a weak Plant of six or eight inches long, flowering in June. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a fresh green; the Flowers are few, but beautiful; their colour is a very bright crimson.

8. HYSSOP

8. HYSSOP WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 19. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Hyssopifolium.

The Leaves are linear, alternate, and without footstalks.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our wet ditches; a pretty Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a coarse green; the Flowers are crimson, with a tinge of purple: they are but few, but they stand with a prim regularity, and render the wild look of the Plant pretty.

9. TWIGGY WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 19. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Virgatum.

The Leaves are lanced, and alternate; the Flowers stand in small tufts, on a large loose head.

Fig. 2. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of a yard high, wild, but not unpleasing in its aspect, flowering in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a fresh, fine green; the Flowers are crimson.

10. UNNATURAL WILLOWSHOT.

Plate 19. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Lythrum Thymifolium.

The Leaves are linear; the Flowers have only four Petals.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of the South of France; a strange little Plant of six inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is grey; the Leaves are of a bluish green; the Flowers are pale rose-coloured.

The strictness of our method compelled us to give this with some other Plants, accidentally four-petalled, (if the expression may be allowed,) in a former Volume; but Nature will not let it be omitted here: 'tis a true *Lythrum*; the two deficient Petals probably are abortive; perhaps, not always.

GENUS IV.

BASE ROCKET.

RESEDA.

Plate 20.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP gapes, and has four, or more, linear segments.

The FLOWER turns irregularly; its Petals are lightly cut in three: and often one or more are abortive.

The CAPSULE is oblong, and angulated; the Seeds are small and oblong.

Plate 20. a b c d e.

1. DYER's BASE ROCKET.

Plate 20. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Refeda Luteola.

The Leaves are lanced, toothed at the base, and undivided; the Cup is cut in four.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is an Annual; a tall and spiry Plant, that grows upon our old walls and dry ditch banks; it rises to a yard high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a yellowish green; the Flowers are perfectly yellow. Great use is made of this by the Dyers, and more might; for it is an excellent Plant.

2. SESAMOID BASE ROCKET.

Plate 20. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Refeda Canescens.

The Leaves are awl-shaped; they grow in a tuft at the base, and irregularly on the Stalk.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain; a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in July. The Leaves are of a strong, deep green; the Stalk is paler; the Flowers are white.

3. TOAD-FLAX BASE ROCKET.

Plate 20. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Refeda Glauca.

The Leaves are linear, and dented at the base.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Pyrenees; a singular Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is grey; the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are straw-coloured.

4. CRIMSON

4. CRIMSON BASE ROCKET.

Plate 21. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Reseda Purpurascens.

The Leaves are linear, obtuse, and without footstalks.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of France and Spain; a Plant of eight or ten inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a dull, dead green; the Flowers are of a light and not pleasing crimson.

5. STARRY BASE ROCKET.

Plate 21. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Reseda Sesamoides.

The Leaves are lanced, and undivided; the Capsule is starred.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of the South of France; a Plant of eight inches high, upright, simple, and regular in its growth, flowering in July. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a strong, fine green; the Flowers are white, with a dash of a dull reddish.

6. WAVY-LEAV'D BASE ROCKET.

Plate 21. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Reseda Undata.

The Leaves are winged, and wavy.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain; a very pretty Plant of ten inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a pale brown; the Leaves are of a light, pleasing green; the Flowers are white.

7. WOODY BASE ROCKET.

Plate 21. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Reseda Suffruticosa.

The Leaves are winged, and turn at the points; the Stem is woody.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain; a bushy, wild, and very pretty Plant; flowering in August. The Stem is pale brown; the young Shoots are olive-coloured; the Leaves are of a bright, fresh green; and the Flowers are white.

8. TALL BASE ROCKET.

Plate 22. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Reseda Alba.

The Leaves are winged ; the Cups have six segments. Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of France and Spain ; a very handsome Plant of a yard high, flowering in July. The Stalk is tinged with brown ; the Leaves are of a pale green ; the Flowers are white.

9. YELLOW BASE ROCKET.

Plate 22. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Reseda Lutea.

The lower Leaves are winged ; all are trifid. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of our dry hills and old chalk-pits ; it grows to two foot high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a pale brown ; the Leaves are of a light, but very pleasing green ; the Flowers pale yellow.

10. PHYTEUMAN BASE ROCKET.

Plate 22. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Reseda Phyteuma.

The lower Leaves are oblong, and obtuse ; the upper are cut in three ; the Cups are large, and have six segments. Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of France and Spain, and also of the East ; it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is pale olive-coloured ; the Leaves are of a faint greyish green ; the Flowers are white.

11. MIGNONETTE BASE ROCKET.

Plate 22. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Reseda Odorata.

The Leaves are oval, and three-lobed ; the Cup is no larger than the Flower. Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Ægypt ; a very pretty and very sweet Plant of ten inches high, flowering in July and August. The Stalk is pale ; the Leaves are of a yellowish green ; the Flowers are yellowish white.

O R D E R

ORDER the SECOND.

With a three-leaved Cup.

GENUS I.

PRICKLY POPPY.

ARGEMONE.

Character of the Genus.

Plate 23.

The CUP has three broad, oval, fading Leaves.

The FLOWER stands hollow; its Petals are waved at the end.

The CAPSULE is oblong.

Plate 23. a b c d e.

1. MEXICAN PRICKLY POPPY.

Plate 23. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Argemone Mexicana.

The Leaves are thorny, and the Seed-vessel has five valves.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of South America; a Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a good green, marbled with white; the Flowers are of a fine yellow.

2. LITTLE-HEADED POPPY.

Plate 23. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Argemone Armeniaca.

The heads are small, and have only three valves.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Persia and Armenia; a very pretty Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a dusky brown; the Leaves are of a dull, dead green; the Flowers are yellow.

3. DELICATE POPPY.

Plate 23. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Argemone Pyrenaica.

The Stalk is naked; the Seed-vessels have four valves.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Europe and Armenia; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk and Leaves are of a delicate, fine green, though hairy; the Flower is of a pale and very elegant yellow.

* * Nature commanded that these Plants should be added to the Poppies in Vol. XI; but the strict laws of our method compel us to repeat them under a distinct Genus, here.

GENUS

GENUS II.

SOLOMON WEEDE.

UVULARIA.

Plate 24.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is small; its Leaves are oval and obtuse.

The FLOWER stands hollow; its Petals are lanced.

The CAPSULE is oval, with three ridges and three cells. *Plate 24. a b c d e.*

1. HEARTED SOLOMON WEEDE.

Plate 24. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Uvularia Amplexifolia.*The Leaves are hearted, and embrace the Stalk. *Fig. 1. a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the mountainous parts of Germany; a very singular and pretty Plant of a foot high, flowering in June. The Stalk is of a pale brown; the Leaves are of a pale, but pleasing green; the Flowers are white.

2. PERFORATE SOLOMON WEEDE.

Plate 24. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Uvularia Perfoliata.*The Stalk grows through the Leaf. *Fig. 2. a.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada; a very handsome as well as singular Plant, of a foot high, flowering in July and August. The Stalk is brown; the Leaves are of a faded green; the Flowers are white.

3. SIMPLE SOLOMON WEEDE.

Plate 24. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

*Uvularia Sessilifolia.*The Leaves are broad lanced, and stand close upon the Stalk. *Fig. 3. a.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada; a singular Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is olive-coloured, but tinged brown at the joints; the Leaves are of a greyish green; the Flower is white.

CLASS

CLASS THE TWELFTH.

ORDER the THIRD.

Plants with six-petal'd Flowers, and a five-leaved Cup.

GENUS I.

MANTLEWEED.

SOLANDRA.

Plate 25.

Character of the Genus.

There are separate Tufts, of Male and Female Flowers; and each Tuft has
its Mantle of four Leaves.

In the Male Flowers,

The CUP is bell-shaped, and its Leaves are lanced.

The FLOWER spreads, and its Petals are oval.

There is no CAPSULE.

In the Female Flowers,

The CUP spreads, and its Leaves are linear.

The FLOWER stands wide open, and its Petals are lanced.

The CAPSULE is egg-shaped, and has two cells.

Plate 25. a b c d e.

I. CAPE MANTLEWEED.

Plate 25. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are wedge-shaped.

Solandra Capensis.

Fig. I. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a very singular, though very small Plant; flowering in July. The Root lies above the surface of the ground, and is of a pale brown; the Stalks are two inches high, pale and greyish; the Leaves are white and woolly; the Flowers are white; but the general Mantle, at the base of the Tuft, is purple.

ORDER the FOURTH.

Plants with six-petal'd Flowers, and a six-leaved Cup.

GENUS I.

LIONLEAF.

LEONTOPE TALON.

Plate 26.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is composed of three larger and three smaller Leaves.

The FLOWER is bigger than the Cup ; its Petals are lanced ; and it has six glands.

The FRUIT is a round juicy Capsule, with a point ; the Seeds are short.

Plate 26. a b c d e.

1. CHRYSOGONINE LIONLEAF.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 1.

Leontice Chrysogonum.

The Leaves are winged ; the footstalk is simple ; and the Leaflets are three-pointed.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek Islands ; a singular, wild-looking, and not unpretty Plant ; it grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is olive-coloured ; the Leaves are of a dull, blueish green ; the Flowers are pale crimson.

2. BROAD LIONLEAF.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 2.

Leontice Leontopetalum.

The Leaves are winged ; the footstalk trifid : the Leaflets obtuse.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Greece, and of the South of Europe ; it grows to a foot or more in height, and flowers in July. The Stalk is tinged with brown ; the Leaves are of a fresh and fine green ; the Flowers are crimson.

3. TERNATE LIONLEAF.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 3.

Leontopetalon Thalictroides.

The Leaves grow by threes ; and the footstalks also stand in threes.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia ; a very pretty Plant of ten inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is tinged with brown ; the Leaves are of a bright, pleasant green ; the Flowers are of a delicate crimson.

4. TRIFID LIONLEAF.

Character of the Species.

Plate 26. Fig. 4.

Leontice Leontopetaloides.

The Leaves stand alternately, and are cut into three parts ; and those deep cut in again : the six Petals unite.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies ; a Plant of eight or ten inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is olive-coloured ; the Leaves are of a dull and dead green ; the Flowers are crimson.

GENUS II.

MOONSEED.

MENISPERMUM.

Plate 27.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP spreads ; it is of the size of the Flower ; and soon falls.

The FLOWER is bell-shaped ; its Petals are oval and hollowed.

The FRUIT is a cylindric Berry ; the Seeds are crescents. *Plate 27. a b c d.*

1. ROUND-LEAVED MOONSEED.

Plate 27. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Menispermum Carolinianum.

The Leaves are roundish, but somewhat heart-shaped, and are hairy underneath. *Fig. 1. a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Carolina ; a weak but woody clambering Plant, that runs to twelve foot high, and flowers in July. The Stem is brown ; the Leaves are of a very fine green ; the Flowers are white.

2. BROAD-LANCED MOONSEED.

Plate 27. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Menispermum Hirsutum.

The Leaves are broad-lanced, almost oval, and hairy. *Fig. 2. a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies ; a clambering, woody Plant of five or six foot high, that flowers in June. The StalkS are of a pale, yellowish green ; the Leaves are of a faint green ; and the Flowers are white.

3. NARROW-LEAVED MOONSEED.

Plate 27. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Menispermum Myosuroides.

The Leaves are narrow-lanced, nearly linear, and hairy ; the Stalk is hard. *Fig. 3. a b.*

THIS is a native of the East-Indies ; a weak but woody Plant, straggling about among bushes to the height of six feet : it flowers in August. The Stem is brown ; the young Shoots are of a pale green ; the Leaves are of a faint, but pleasing green ; the Flowers are white.

4. RAGGED

4. R A G G E D M O O N S E E D.

Plate 28. Fig. 1.

Character of the Genus.

Menispermum Coeruleum.

The Bark is ragged ; the Leaves are hearted, and blunt, with an annexed point.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies ; woody and irregular in its growth ; advancing sometimes almost to a tree ; it flowers in June. The Stem is brown, and its Bark is ragged and broken ; the young Shoots are of a pale green ; the Leaves are of a bright green ; and the Flowers are white.

5. S H I E L D E D M O O N S E E D.

Plate 28. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Menispermum Canadense.

The Leaves are rounded, and angulated ; their Stalk grows to them in the middle.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada ; a climbing, woody Plant, such as our Ivy ; it grows to ten foot high, and flowers in August. The Stem is brown ; the Leaves are of a deep, glossy green ; the Flowers are white.

6. C U R L Y

6. CURLY MOONSEED.

Plate 29. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Menispermum Crispum.

The Stalk is square, and ridged ; the Leaves are heart-shaped, and pointed.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Bengal ; a woody, twining Plant, that winds itself like a cord about trees, and grows to twenty foot in height ; it flowers in July. The Stalk is brown, with pale ridges ; the young Shoots are olive-coloured ; the Leaves are of a faint green ; the Flowers are greenish white.

7. CIRCLY MOONSEED.

Plate 29. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Menispermum Orbiculatum.

The Leaves form a kind of circle in their outline, and they are hairy underneath.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies ; a Plant of the climbing kind, but with a woody Stem ; it grows to ten foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is pale ; the Leaves are of a coarse green ; the Flowers are white.

H E R B S.

SERIES THE FOURTH.

Having conspicuous, separate, perfect, compleat, and regular Flowers; each with its proper Cup, and Chives distinct.

CLASS THE THIRTEENTH.

Having the Flower composed of many Petals: always more than six.

Character of the Class.

Herbs whose separate Flower is composed of many Petals, with a perfect Cup, and distinct Chives. As Dryas.

Plate 15. Fig. 8.
See Page 15.

ORDER the FIRST.

With the Flower of eight Petals. As Sanguinaria.

Plate 15. Fig. 9.

ORDER the SECOND.

With the Flower of nine Petals. As Podophyllum.

Plate 15. Fig. 10.

ORDER the THIRD.

With the Flower of ten Petals. As Monotropa.

Plate 15. Fig. 11.

ORDER the FOURTH.

With the Flower of twelve Petals. As Sempervivum.

Plate 15. Fig. 12.

ORDER the FIFTH.

With the Flower of fifteen Petals. As Nymphæa.

Plate 15. Fig. 13.

ORDER the SIXTH.

With very numerous Petals; always more than fifteen. Plate 15. Fig. 14.

TABLE OF THE THIRTEENTH CLASS.

Many-petalled Plants.

ORDER the FIRST.

With an eight-petal'd Flower.

1. Dryas. 2. Sanguinaria.

ORDER the SECOND.

With a nine-petal'd Flower.

1. Podophyllum.

ORDER the THIRD.

With a ten-petal'd Flower.

1. Monotropa.

ORDER the FOURTH.

With a twelve-petal'd Flower.

1. Sempervivum. 2. Atragene.

ORDER the FIFTH.

With a fifteen-petal'd Flower.

1. Nymphæa.

ORDER the SIXTH.

With a Flower of numerous Petals.

1. Cactus. 2. Opuntia.

HERBS

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM. *30

H E R B S

With a perfect Flower, composed of many Petals.

ORDER the FIRST.

The Flower having eight Petals.

G E N U S I.

B E N N E T.

D R Y A S.

Plate 30.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP spreads, and has eight elliptic segments.

The FLOWER expands, and has eight * oblong, nipped Petals.

The SEEDS stand naked, each with a feathery tail.

Plate 30. a b c d.

I. G E R M A N D E R B E N N E T.

Plate 30. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Dryas Octopetala.

The Leaves stand singly, and are oblong, and nerved. Fig. 1. a.

THIS is a Perennial, a very pretty Plant, native of Scotland and Ireland, and of our Northern hills in Cumberland; but scarce: it grows but to five inches high, and flowers in June. The StalkS are of a dull green; the Leaves are of a coarse and somewhat yellowish green; the Flowers are large, beautiful, and white.

I. C I N Q U E F O I L B E N N E T.

Plate 30. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Dryas Pentaphyllæa.

The Leaves grow five upon a footstalk, and are jagged. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, a very singular Plant, native of Scotland and of Siberia: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in August. The StalkS are tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a fair, fresh green; the Flowers are yellow. They vary greatly: not only three Petals are often wanting, but they are frequently of not a third part their natural size.

* Three segments of the Cup, and three petals of the Flower, are sometimes abortive.

GENUS II.

BLOODWEED.

SANGUINARIA.

Plate 31.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is composed of two oval Leaves, and soon fades.

The FLOWER stands open, and its Petals are oblong and obtuse.

The CAPSULE is bellied in the middle, and small at each end ; with one cell, and oval Seeds.

Plate 31. a b c d e f.

I. ELEGANT BLOODWEED.

Plate 31. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Sanguinaria Canadenis.

The Leaves are deeply sinuated.

Fig. 1. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada ; a very singular and beautiful Plant ; it grows to six or eight inches high, and flowers in April. The Stalk is naked ; it is of a whitish hue, with brown Films at the base : the Leaves are of a dark green on the upper side, and white underneath ; the Flower is white. The Juice, wherever the Plant is broke, is blood-coloured, but a yellow cast among the red.

There is a great deal of the Poppy in this Plant : Cornutus judged much better of it than our Parkinson, when he called it a Celandine : our Countryman made it a Ranunculus : Dillenius well distinguished it from all.

ORDER

ORDER the SECOND.

With a nine-petalled Flower.

GENUS I.

DUCKFOOT.

PODOPHYLLUM.

Plate 32.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP has three oval Leaves, and soon fades.

The FLOWER stands hollow; its Petals are folded.

The CAPSULE is oval, with one cell, and many roundish Seeds.

Plate 32. a b c d e.

1. CANADA DUCKFOOT.

Plate 32. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are handed, and dented.

Podophyllum Peltatum.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America; a very singular and pretty Plant, of a foot high, flowering in April. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a strong green on the upper side, and pale underneath; the Flowers are white, large, and very beautiful.

2. VIRGINIAN DUCKFOOT.

Plate 32. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are hearted.

Podophyllum Diphyllo.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a Plant we owe to our late lost, and long to be lamented, Peter Collinson: it grows to five inches high, and flowers in April. The Stalks are of a pale brown; the Leaves are of a dull, but strong green; the Flower has not yet been seen; the specimens only having an oval Fruit.

ORDER the THIRD.

With a Flower of ten Petals.

GENUS I.

RAPEWORT.

MONOTROPA.

Plate 33.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is an undulated edge, surrounding the base of the Flower.

The FLOWER is bell-shaped, and its Petals are serrated.

The CAPSULE is oval, with five ridges ; the Seeds are small.

Plate 33. a b c d e.

1. MANY-FLOWERED RAPEWORT.

Plate 33. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Monotropa Hypopitys.

The Flowers stand many in a filmy spike.

Fig. 1. a b

THIS is a Perennial, native of our beech woods, in Oxfordshire and elsewhere ; a strange little Plant of six or eight inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk and its Films are of a ruddy brown ; the Flowers are paler brown, with a faint dash of olive-coloured.

2. SIMPLE RAPEWORT.

Plate 33. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Monotropa Uniflora.

The Stalk supports only one Flower.

Fig. 2. a b

THIS is a Perennial, native of Maryland ; a little and very strange Plant, flowering in September. The Stalk and its Films are of a dull chesnut colour ; the Flower is brown, but a little paler.

GENUS

GENUS II.

HOUSE E E K.

S E M P E R V I V U M.

Plate 34.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is bell-shaped, and has twelve narrow segments.

The FLOWER spreads open, and its Petals are lanced.

The CAPSULES are twelve; and they are waved and pointed.

Plate 34. a b c d e.

1. WALL HOUSE E E K.

Plate 34. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Sempervivum Tectorum.

The Leaves are eye-lashed, and the Shoots stand open. Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, a very pretty Plant, common on old walls, and the tops of houses; it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Leaves are of a fresh green, tipped at the points with red; the Stalk is perfectly covered with them; the Flowers are of a very good crimson.

2. SMOOTH TREE HOUSE E E K.

Plate 34. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Sempervivum Arboreum.

The Stem is smooth and branched; the Leaves are plain. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek Islands, and of Portugal and Spain; a very usual ornament of our greenhouses: it grows to five foot high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a very fine and fresh green; the Flowers are white.

3. RUGGED TREE HOUSE E E K.

Plate 34. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Sempervivum Canariense.

The Stem is ragged, and the Leaves are eye-lashed. Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Canaries; a Plant of two yards high, flowering in August. The Stem is of an olive brown, made ragged by the remainder of Leaves; the Leaves are of a bluish green; the Flowers are white.

4. GLOBE

4. GLOBE HOUSE EK.

Plate 35. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

*Sempervivum Globiferum.*The Leaves are eye-lashed, and the Shoots are globular. *Fig. 1. a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale green; the Leaves are of a fresh and bright green, tipped with red; the Flowers are yellow, or, in starving places, white.

5. HAIRY HOUSE EK.

Plate 35. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

*Sempervivum Hirtum.*The Stalk, Leaves, and Petals, are loosely hairy. *Fig. 2. a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Germany; a Plant of eight inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is grey; the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are white.

6. MOUNTAIN HOUSE EK.

Plate 35. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Sempervivum Montanum.

The Leaves are lanced, and eye-lashed, and form open tufts.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Swisserland; a very pretty Plant of six inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a greyish green; the Flowers are of a very beautiful crimson.

7. COBWEB HOUSE EK.

Plate 35. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Sempervivum Arachnoides.

The Leaves have hairs, which interweave like webs; the Shoots are round.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, a singular as well as beautiful Plant, native of Italy and Swisserland; a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in June. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a bright green, covered with a white web of threads. The Flowers are of a very beautiful crimson.

GENUS

GENUS II.

DOWNTWORT.

ATRAGENE.

Plate 36.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is of four oblong, oval, obtuse Leaves.

The FLOWER spreads open; its Petals are linear and obtuse: they are placed in two ranks; four stand outermost, and eight within.

The SEEDS are numerous, naked, and feathered at the end.

Plate 36. a b c d.

1. ALPINE DOWNTWORT.

Plate 36. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Atragene Alpina.

The Leaves stand by threes; the Films are simple; the Tendrils have two Leaves on them.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy; a very singular Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in May. The Stalk is tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a very delicate fine green; the Flowers are of a pale blueish colour, sometimes white.

2. SMALL-FLOWER'D DOWNTWORT.

Plate 36. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Atragene Zeylanica.

The Tendrils have two Leaves.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ceylon; a very poor looking Plant; weak, but woody towards the base: it grows to four foot high, and flowers in June. The Stem is brown; the Leaves are of a very dark green on the upper side, but pale underneath; the Flower is white.

ORDER the FIFTH.

With the Flower of fifteen Petals.

GENUS I.

FLAME FLOWER.

FLAMMARA.

Plate 37.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP stands at a distance from the Flower; it is composed of five lanced, hairy, filmy Leaves.

The FLOWER expands; its Petals stand in three ranges: the outer five are vast; the inner gradually less.

The SEEDS stand naked on an oval head, and have long feathers.

Plate 37. a b c d e.

I. CAPE FLAME FLOWER.

Plate 37.

Character of the Species.

Atragene Capensis.

The Leaves grow by threes, and the Leaflets are cut in threes again.

Fig. 4. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope; a Plant of the most consummate dignity, and beauty: it straggles to the length of two foot and a half, with weak but woody Stalks; a kind of roots above ground; and flowers in April, and again in August. The Stem is of a ruddy brown; the Leaves are of a black green above, pale underneath, and tipped at all the jags with crimson; the Flowers are of a delicate rose-colour, gradually paler in the smaller Petals; the Seeds are brown.

Let it not offend the Student of free thought, that this Plant is no longer called an Atragene: it differs in the most essential characters; and is of the highest importance in tracing the steps of a natural method. Increasing the number of Genera, (already too great,) I neither seek nor avoid in this work: in the present instance it is inevitable. The Plant is not an Atragene nor a Pulsatilla*: it stands at an exactly graduated distance between them; and is one of those frontier instances by which Nature connects the different Genera. Genera are the work of men, ideas, creatures only of the imagination: Nature knows of no greater or less distinctions; nor is there any step in her unbroken chain, but from one species to another.

** By the place of the Cup in this Plant we may understand how the Anemone comes to have none.

* Herman thought it such.

GENUS II.

WATER LILLY.

NYMPHÆA.

Plate 38.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP has five elliptic, hollow Leaves.

The FLOWER stands hollow; its Petals are in three ranges, and are obtuse.

The CAPSULE is fleshy, pear-shaped, and small at the neck; the Seeds are oval.

Plate 38. a b c d e.

1. YELLOW WATER LILLY.

Plate 38. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Nymphaea Lutea.

The Leaves are heart-shaped, and undivided; the Cup is larger than the Flower.

THIS is a Perennial, a water Plant, that decorates our brooks and rivers in Autumn: it grows from the bottom in five or six foot depth, and lays its broad Leaves flat upon the surface; the Flowers rise to the same level, and blow in August. The Stalks are tinged with brown; the Leaves are of a deep glossy green; the Flowers are yellow. Two things are worthy notice in this Plant: it can flower occasionally at a great depth under water; and its Capsules have the smell of brandy.

2. WHITE WATER LILLY.

Plate 38. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Nymphaea Alba.

The Leaves are hearted, and entire; one Leaf of the Cup is abortive.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our rivers; it rises to the surface of the water, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a fresh green, stained with brown; the Leaves are of a delicate glossy green; the Flowers are white.

This, like the former, can flower under water: I have seen them both twenty foot underneath the surface, in the clear NEN, a mile above Peterborough.

3. NEUM-

3. NELUMBAN WATER LILLY.

Plate 39. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Nymphaea Nelumbo.

The Leaves are round, and undivided; and their footstalk grows to their middle.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East and West Indies, and of some other warm parts of the world; a very beautiful and noble Plant: it lies upon the surface of the water, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale green, tinged with brown, and hung about with pale ragged Films; the Leaves are of a beautiful fresh and fine green; the Flowers are crimson: we see them painted on India paper, and on China vessels, where they make a great figure; but the resemblances are poor to Nature.

4. LOTAN WATER LILLY.

Plate 39. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Nymphaea Lotus.

The Leaves are heart-shaped, and deep dented.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ægypt, Africa, India, and South America; a very handsome water Plant: it flowers in July. The Stalks are yellowish; the Leaves are of a fine green; the Flowers are white.

ORDER

ORDER the SIXTH.

With very numerous Petals: always more than fifteen.

GENUS I.

MELON THISTLE.

CACTUS.

Plate 40.

Character of the Genus.

The PLANT is egg-shaped.

The CUP is oblong, imbricated, and soon fades.

The FLOWER stands hollow, and turns in; its Inner Petals are largest.

The FRUIT is oblong, and juicy.

Plate 40. a b c d e.

1. POPPY MELON THISTLE.

Plate 40. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Mammillaris.

The Plant is of an oblong form, without ridges. Fig. 1. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America; a most singular and pretty Plant, flowering in August. There is no distinction here of Stalk or Leaves; the whole is a mass of vegetable matter, of a pale green, beset with regulated pale brown thorns. The Flowers are rose-coloured, and the Fruit of a very glowing crimson.

2. GLOBULAR MELON THISTLE.

Plate 40. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Melocactus.

The Plant is oval, and has fourteen furrows. Fig. 2. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the West-Indies; a very odd Plant; that has long had a distinguished place in our stoves: it grows to six or eight inches, and flowers in July. The Skin is of a dull green; the Spines are of a dusky brown; the Flowers are pale red; and the Fruit of the most glowing crimson.

GENUS II.
TORCH THISTLE.
CEREUS*.

Plate 41.

Character of the Genus.

The PLANT is naked, jointed, angulated, and oblong.

The CUP is tubulated, formed of many ranges of Leaves, and soon fades.

The FLOWER stands convergent, and its Inner Petals are longest.

The FRUIT is pear-shaped, fleshy, and soft.

Plate 41. a b c d e i

1. FURROW'D TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 41. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Heptagonus.

The Plant has seven deep furrows along the joints.

Fig. 1. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the West-Indies: it grows to ten foot high, but very weak, and flowers in August. The Skin is of a pale, greyish green; the Spines are pale brown; the Flowers are milk white.

2. SQUARE TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 41. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Tetragonus.

The Joints are square, ribbed, and flattened.

Fig. 2. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Barbadoes; a weak, unwieldy Plant of seven foot long, flowering in September. The Skin is thick, and of a yellowish green; the Spines are of a ruddy brown; the Flowers are large and white.

3. TALL TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 41. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Hexagonus.

The Joints are hexangular, with high ribs.

Fig. 3. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Surinam; a weak and tender Plant, but growing to fifteen foot in length: it flowers in July. The Skin is of a fresh, pleasant green; the Spines are of a dull, dusky brown; the Flowers are white.

4. SCRAMBLING TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 41. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Pentagonus.

The Joints are swollen, and have five low ribs.

Fig. 4. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica; a Plant of eight foot high, flowering in August. The Skin is of a blueish green; the Thorns are of a coarse brown; the Flowers are white.

* Cactus Auctorum.

5. W A V Y

5. WAVY TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 42. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Repandus.

The Joints have eight sides, with wavy ridges. Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica; it grows to five-and-twenty feet in length, and flowers in August. The Skin is thin, and of a greyish green; the wool about it dusky white; the Thorns are of a glossy brown; the Flowers are white; the Fruit is yellow.

6. UPRIGHT TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 42. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Lanuginosus.

The Plant is erect, with nine low Ribs, and short Spines. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Curasso; a very stately Plant, stronger and more upright than its fellows: it grows to seven foot high, and flowers in August. The Skin is of a faint, pale green; the woolly matter about it is yellowish; the Thorns are brown; the Flowers are rose-coloured; and the Fruit is crimson.

7. OBTUSE TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 42. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Peruvianus.

The Joints are bloated; they have nine faint ridges; the Thorns are short.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Curasso; a Plant of twelve foot long, flowering in July. The Skin is of a pale, greyish green, with a yellowish or whitish wool about it; the Spines are of a deep, dull brown; the Flowers are white; the Fruit is chesnut-coloured.

8. CUSHION TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 42. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Royeni.

The Joints are egg-shaped, with ten slight ridges. Fig. 4. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Surinam; a Plant of five foot long, flowering in July. The Skin is of a fresh, fine green; the Thorns are of a shining chesnut-colour; the Flowers are white.

9. GLO-

9. GLORIOUS TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 43. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Grandiflorus:

The whole Plant creeps, rooting as it goes; it has five ridges.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Vera Cruz, and our Jamaica; a wild and spreading Plant, that runs about and clammers up the rocks, to twelve foot long, rooting all the way, as Ivy: it flowers in August. The Skin is thin, and of a yellowish green; the Thorns are of a ruddy brown; the Flowers are vast and noble; they are white; but the long Leaves of the Cup, shewing their ends from behind, are yellow.

10. MEDUSAN TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 43. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Flagelliformis:

The whole Plant creeps upon the ground; it has ten slight angles.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica; a very strange and very beautiful Plant: it grows to five foot long, and flowers in July. The Skin is of a fresh and pleasing, though pale green; the Thorns are brown; the Flowers are of the most beautiful crimson.

11. UN-

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

44

II. UNARM'D TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 44. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cereus Parasiticus.

The whole Plant creeps; it is striated, but has no Thorns.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America; a straggling Plant of six or seven foot long, flowering in July. The Skin is delicate, smooth, and of a fine, bright glossy green; the Flowers are numerous, and white.

12. CRESTED TORCH THISTLE.

Plate 44. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Triangularis.

The whole Plant creeps; the Joints are triangular; and the Ridges rise in a crested manner.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica; a Plant of seven or eight foot long, flowering in August. The Skin is thick, and of a blue green; the Thorns are of a blackish brown; and somewhat of that colour runs also along the crests of the Ridges; the Flowers are white.

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N

GENUS

G E N U S III.
I N D I A N F I G.
O P U N T I A*.

Plate 45.

Character of the Genus.

The PLANT consists of oval, flattened, and proliferous Joints.

The CUP is irregularly and unequally scaly.

The FLOWER is bell-shaped, with an expanded rim ; the Petals are hollowed.

The FRUIT is elliptic, rugged, and fleshy.

Plate 45. a b c d e.

1. TUNANE INDIAN FIG.

Plate 45. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Tuna.

The Joints are oval, and the Thorns are long and awl-shaped.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the West-Indies, almost universally ; it grows to three foot long, and flowers in July. The Skin is of a faint, yellowish green ; the Thorns are of a yellowish brown ; the Flowers are yellow.

2. COCHINEAL INDIAN FIG.

Plate 45. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Coccinellifer.

The Joints are oblong-oval ; and the Thorns are short. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America ; a Plant of six foot long, but weak : it flowers in July. The Skin is thick, and of a good green ; the Thorns are of a yellowish brown ; the Flowers are of a fine crimson.

3. EGG'D INDIAN FIG.

Plate 45. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Curassavicus.

The Joints are shaped like eggs ; the Spines are bristly. Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of South America ; a Plant of five foot long, flowering in August. The Skin is of a very pale, greyish green ; the Spines are pale brown ; the Flowers are white.

* Cactus Auctorum.

4. GLO-

4. GLOBULAR INDIAN FIG.

Plate 46. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Moniliformis.

The Joints are globular, and the Spines stand in short tufts.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the West-Indies; a Plant of four foot long, weak, heavy, and fleshy; flowering in July. The Skin is of a yellowish green; the Thorns are of a chesnut brown; the Flowers are of a very fine pale yellow.

5. BRISTLY INDIAN FIG.

Plate 46. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Opuntia.

The Plant straggles; the Joints are oblong-oval; the Spines are slender.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East and West Indies; a Plant that lies upon the ground, and spreads in an irregular way to three or four foot: it flowers in August. The Skin is of a blueish green; the Thorns are of a deep brown; the Flowers are of a light but pleasing yellow.

6. OBLONG INDIAN FIG.

Plate 46. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Ficus Indica.

The Joints are oblong, and the Spines long and slender. Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica; a Plant of four or five foot long, flowering in July. The Skin is thick and tough, and of a fresh, fair green; the Spines are brown; the Flowers pale yellow.

GENUS

G E N U S IV.
 T R E E F I G.
 P E R E S K I A*.

Plate 47.

Character of the Genus.

The PLANT rises with a Stem ; as a tree.

The CUP is bell-shaped, with many rows of oval Scales.

The FLOWER stands hollow ; its several ranges of Petals are equal.

The FRUIT is egg-shaped, soft, and fleshy.

Plate 47. a b c d e.

1. P H Y L L A N T H A N T R E E F I G.

Plate 47. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Phyllanthus.

The Flower grows on a long footstalk, from the edge of the Leaf.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Surinam and the Brasils ; a woody Plant of twelve foot high, flowering in August. The Stem is pale brown ; the Leaves are of a very fine green, with white ribs ; the footstalk of the Flower is pale and filmy ; the Flower itself is white ; the Fruit yellowish.

2. T E R R I B L E T R E E F I G.

Plate 47. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Perefisia.

The Bark is prickly, with double Thorns, which turn down.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a native of Jamaica ; it rises to a tree, and flowers in August. The Stem is pale ; the young Shoots are grey ; the Leaves are of a light greyish green ; the Flowers are white ; the Fruit is leafy.

3. W E D G Y T R E E F I G.

Plate 47. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Cactus Portulacifolius.

The Leaves are wedged, and nipped away at the end. Fig. 3. a.

THIS is a native of South America ; it rises to a tree, and flowers in July. The Stem is brown ; the Leaves are of a light green ; the Flowers are white ; and the Fruit is smooth, not leafy.

* Cactus Auctorum.

H E R B S.

SERIES THE FIFTH.

With visible, compleat, perfect, and separate, irregular Flowers; each having its proper Cup, and Chives distinct.

CLASS THE FOURTEENTH.

Having the Flower formed of one Petal.

Character of the Class.

Herbs whose Flower is formed of one Petal, irregularly divided:

As Phlomis, Plate 48. Fig. 1.

TRIBE the FIRST.

Having filmy Scabbards in the place of Cups:

As Canna, Plate 48. Fig. 2.

TRIBE the SECOND.

Having proper Cups to the Flowers: As Sage, Plate 48. Fig. 3.

TRIBE I.

ORDER I. Plants with irregular monopetalous Flowers in filmy Scabbards, with the Flower double: As Alpinia, Plate 48. Fig. 4.

ORDER II. With the Flower single: As Curcuma, Plate 48. Fig. 5.

Of the first Order there is only one known Genus.

TRIBE II. FAMILY I.

Plants with irregular monopetalous Flowers in proper Cups, the Cup double: As Morina, Plate 48. Fig. 6.

FAMILY II.

With the Cup single: As Lamium, Plate 48. Fig. 7.

TRIBE II. FAMILY II. RANGE I.

Plants with one-petal'd irregular Flowers in single Cups, having the Seeds naked: As Marrubium, Plate 48. Fig. 8.

RANGE II.

With Seeds in dry Capsules: As Rhinanthus, Plate 48. Fig. 9.

RANGE III.

With juicy Berries: As Linnæa, Plate 48. Fig. 10.

TRIBE II. FAMILY II. RANGE I.

ORDER I. Plants with irregular monopetalous Flowers with naked Seeds, having a one-leaved Cup, split in two: As Rosemary, Plate 48. Fig. 11.

ORDER II. Having the Cup cut in five parts: As Deadnettle, Plate 48. Fig. 12.

RANGE II.

ORDER I. Having the Seeds in dry Capsules, and the Cup split in two: As Acanthus, Plate 48. Fig. 13.

ORDER II. Having the Cup cut in three: As Halleria, Plate 48. Fig. 14.

ORDER III. With the Cup cut into four: As Euphrana, Plate 48. Fig. 15.

ORDER IV. With the Cup cut into five: As Gratiola, Plate 48. Fig. 16.

ORDER V. With the Cup cut into numerous segments: As Cymbalaria, Plate 48. Fig. 17.

ORDER VI. Having the Cup composed of two distinct Leaves: As Utricularia, Plate 48. Fig. 18.

TRIBE II. FAMILY II. RANGE III.

Plants with irregular monopetalous Flowers, followed by Berries.

Of these there are only twelve known Genera, which need no subdivision.

48* THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

TABLE OF THE FOURTEENTH CLASS.

Plants with monopetalous irregular Flowers, with filmy Scabbards.

TRIBE I. ORDER I.

With filmy Scabbards and a double Flower.

1. Alpinia.

ORDER II. With the Flower single.

1. Amomum	2. Curcuma	3. Kæmpferia
4. Canna	5. Maranta.	

TRIBE II. FAMILY I.

Double cupp'd.

1. Morina.

FAMILY I. RANGE I. ORDER I.

Herbs with monopetalous irregular Flowers, with naked Seeds, and the Cup split in two.

1. Rosmarinus	2. Salvia	3. Scutellaria	4. Thymus
5. Ocimum	6. Prunella	7. Trichostema	8. Dracocephalum
9. Origanum	10. Clinopodium	11. Thymbra	12. Melittis
13. Melissa	14. Horminum	15. Praesium	16. Phryma.

ORDER II. With the Cup cut in five.

1. Lycopus	2. Amethystea	3. Ziziphora	4. Monarda
5. Collinsonia	6. Leonurus	7. Glechoma	8. Hyssopus
9. Mentha	10. Sideritis	11. Lavendula	12. Teucrium
13. Ajuga	14. Phlomis	15. Orvala	16. Betonica
17. Lamium	18. Galeopsis	19. Stachys	20. Nepeta
21. Satureia	22. Ballote	23. Marrubium	24. Moluccella.

RANGE II. ORDER I.

Herbs with monopetalous irregular Flowers, with their Seeds in dry Capsules, having the Cup split in two.

1. Pinguicula	2. Obolaria	3. Orobanche	4. Hebenstretia
5. Torenia	6. Acanthus	7. Crescentia.	

ORDER II. With the Cup cut in three.

1. Halleria.

ORDER III. With the Cup cut in four parts.

1. Veronica	2. Selago	3. Lippia	4. Lathraea
5. Bartisia	6. Euphrasia	7. Rhinanthus	8. Melampyrum
9. Schwallia	10. Barleria	11. Læselia	12. Gmelina
13. Lantana.			

ORDER IV. With the Cup cut in five.

1. Justicia	2. Gratiola	3. Dianthera	4. Verbena
5. Tozzia	6. Limosella	7. Brovallia	8. Gesneria
9. Scrophularia	10. Stemonia	11. Celsia	12. Sibthorpia
13. Capraria	14. Digitalis	15. Bignonia	16. Ruellia
17. Buchnera	18. Erinus	19. Antirrhinum	20. Columnea
21. Gerardia	22. Pedicularis	23. Mimulus	24. Dodartia
25. Chelone	26. Sesamum	27. Petrea	28. Martynia
29. Craniolaria	30. Lobelia.		

ORDER V. With the Cup cut into many segments.

1. Cymbalaria.

ORDER VI. With the Cup of two Leaves.

1. Utricularia.

RANGE III.

Herbs with monopetalous irregular Flowers, followed by Berries.

1. Linnæa	2. Bontia	3. Cornutia	4. Clerodendron
5. Volkameria	6. Citheraxylon	7. Ovieda	8. Ellisia
9. Vitex	10. Duranta	11. Basteria	12. Pedalium.

H E R B S.

CLASS THE FOURTEENTH.

With monopetalous irregular Flowers.

T R I B E the F I R S T.

O R D E R the F I R S T.

With filmy Scabbards, and a double Flower.

G E N U S I.

S H O T W E E D.

A L P I N I A.

Plate 49.

Character of the Genus.

The C U P is small, and is composed of three lanced Films.

The F L O W E R is composed of two parts, an outer and an inner; and has a fleshy base.

The C A P S U L E is oval, large, and fleshy, with three Cells.

Plate 49. a b c d e.

I. C L U S T E R Y S H O T W E E D.

Plate 49. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are broad lanced.

Alpinia Racemosa.

Fig. 1. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Brasils, and of our West-India Islands; it grows to four foot high, and flowers in May. The Stalk is of a pale, blueish green; the Leaves are of a fine fresh green; the Flowers are white.

O R D E R

ORDER the SECOND.

Herbs with single monopetalous irregular Flowers in Scabbards.

GENUS I.

HOTWEE D.

AMOMUM.

Plate 50.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is an oval, obtuse Film.

The FLOWER is oblong: its Tube is short; the Segments are three, the middle one largest: and there is within, one Filament, resembling a segment, and an oblong Gland.

The CAPSULE is oval, with three Cells, and many Seeds. Plate 50. a b c d e.

1. GINGER HOTWEE D.

Plate 50. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Amomum Zinziba.

The Leaves are broad lanced; the spike of Flowers is oblong, and swells in the middle.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East and West Indies; a very singular Plant of a yard high, flowering in May. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a fresh, though not very strong green; the Films are olive-coloured; and the Flowers are white. Its Root is our Ginger.

2. ZERUMBETH HOTWEE D.

Plate 50. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Amomum Zerumbet.

The Leaves are narrow lanced; the Spike is egg-shaped. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies; a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in April. The Stalk is of a whitish green; the Leaves are firm, smooth, and of a pale blue green; the Films are of a yet paler green; and the Flowers are white.

3. CAR-

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

51

3. CARDAMOM HOTWEED.

Plate 51. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Amomum Cardamomum.

The Flower-stalk is low and branchy.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies; a very singular Plant of two foot high, flowering in May. The Stalk is of a strong, coarse green; the Leaves are of a fine green on the upper side, and a little paler underneath. The Flower-stalk rises separately from the Root, encircled with brown jagged Films: it is of an olive-colour, tinged with a blackish brown: the Flowers are of a greenish white; the Fruit is pale brown. These are the Cardamoms of our Apothecaries.

4. PARADISE HOTWEED.

Plate 51. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Amomum Grana Paradisi.

The Stalk is low, and undivided, and has large Films. Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa, and the East-Indies; a Plant of a yard high, flowering in May. The Stalk is of a faint green, tinged with brown at the Joints; the Leaves are of a fresh and pleasing green; the Flower-stalk, which rises separate, is of a greyish green; the Films are pale brown; the Flowers are white. The Fruit of this is our Grain of Paradise. There has been some confusion about which of these two Plants produced distinctly the Cardamom; but it is at length determined.

GENUS II.

TURMERIC.

CURCUMA.

Plate 52.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is composed of two oval Films, which soon fade.

The FLOWER has a long, slender tube; its mouth is cut in three, and gapes, with an oval gland in the opening.

The CAPSULE is oval, with three Cells, and many Seeds.

Plate 52. a b c d e.

1. ROUND TURMERIC.

Plate 52. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Curcuma Rotunda.

The Leaves are broad-lanced, and have few ribs.

Fig. 1. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies; a Plant of two foot high, flowering in April. The Leaves are of a dull, blueish green, with red footstalks, and the rib sometimes red; the Flowers rise in small clusters from the ground, and are mixed red and white.

2. LONG TURMERIC.

Plate 52. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Curcuma Longa.

The Leaves are broad-lanced, with very numerous ribs.

Fig. 2. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies; a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in May. The Leaves are of a bright and pleasing green; their footstalks chesnut-coloured; the Flowers are mixed of crimson and white, and rise from the Root, with a few Films about them.

GENUS

GENUS III.

GALANGAL.

KÆMPFERIA.

Plate 53.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is one oval, hollow, pointed Film.

The FLOWER is cut in six unequal parts.

The CAPSULE is rounded, and has three Cells, and many Seeds.

Plate 53. a b c d e.

1. LONG-LEAV'D GALANGAL.

Plate 53. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are lanced.

Kæmpferia Rotunda.

Plate 53. Fig. 1.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies; a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in May. The Leaves are of a fresh and fine green; their principal veins sometimes stained with red and brown: the Flowers have a great variety of colour, white, purple, crimson, and yellow.

2. ROUND-LEAV'D GALANGAL.

Plate 53. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are almost round.

Kæmpferia Galanga.

Fig. 2. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East-Indies; a very singular Plant, scarce rising from the ground: it flowers in May. The Leaves are of a dark, blackish green, white underneath, and edged with red; the Flowers are white, with a tinge of crimson.

GENUS

GENUS IV.

FLOWER REED.

CANN A.

Plate 54.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is cylindric, and composed of three Films.

The FLOWER is cut into six curled, oblong segments.

The CAPSULE is rugged, with three Cells, and many Seeds.

Plate 54. a b c d e.

1. BROAD FLOWER REED.

Plate 54. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Canna Indica.

The Leaves are oval.

Fig. 1. a.

THIS is a Perennial, a very beautiful Plant, native of the East and West Indies, and of Africa: it grows to a yard high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown; the Leaves are of a very fine green; the Flowers are of the highest and most perfect scarlet.

2. NARROW FLOWER REED.

Plate 54. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Canna Angustifolia.

The Leaves are lanced.

Fig. 2. a.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the wet grounds in America; a Plant of two foot high, an humble resemblance of the preceding: it flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dull and dingy green; the Leaves are of a blueish green; the Flowers are crimson.

3. FLAGGY

3. FLAGGY FLOWER REED.

Plate 55.

Character of the Species.

Canna Glauca.

The Leaves are flaggy, and without ribs.

Fig. 1.

THIS is a very elegant and singular Plant, native of Carolina: it grows to four foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is firm, round, smooth, and of a pale green, tinged with brown; the Leaves, of a strong but not very elegant green; the Flowers are of a pale, but pleasing yellow: their size, the breadth of their segments, and something of their general turn, differ so extremely from the two preceding, and have so much resemblance of the Iris kinds, that there remains no doubt but this is another of those frontier Plants, which stand, in the scale of Nature, at equal distances between what we call two Genera: connecting them into one uniform gradation of species.

A P P E N D I X
TO THE
S I X T E E N T H V O L U M E.

N E W P L A N T S,

Raised in the Garden of Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of
WALES, at K E W, since the Publication of the preceding Volumes.

1. C A R O L I N A S U N F L O W E R *.

Plate 57.

Character of the Species.

Helianthus Carolinianus.

The Leaves are broad lanced, without footstalks: the lower stand in pairs;
the upper, alternately. Plate 57. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Carolina; a very beautiful and noble Plant: it grows
to eight foot high, and flowers in October. The Stalk is brown, with a glow of red;
the Leaves are of a bright green: the Flowers are yellow, with a crimson disk.

2. F U R R O W ' D A S P H O D I N E.

Plate 58.

Character of the Species.

Melanthium Striatum.

The Stalk is deeply furrowed; the Leaves are grassy.

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America; a very beautiful Plant: it grows to a
foot and half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a pale green, tinged with brown;
the Leaves are of a perfect grass green; the Flowers are white.

3. H A I R Y H Y S S O P.

Plate 59.

Character of the Species.

Hyssopus Hirsutus.

The Leaves are linear, and the Plant is hairy. Plate 59.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy: it grows to two foot high, and flowers in Sep-
tember. The Stalk is grey; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are of a very
beautiful blue.

* This is to be inserted in Vol. II. after Plate 38, Page 72. The following Plants, belonging to Volumes
not yet published, cannot have their places now assigned: but it is the purpose, at the conclusion of this Work,
which now approaches, to reprint the Account of new Plants, and every other Addition, each on a separate
Leaf; and to mention the place to which it belongs.

4. W O O D Y

4. WOODY BIRTHWORT.

Plate 60.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is woody.

Aristolochia Durior.

Plate 60.

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America; a Plant of ten foot high, flowering in July. The Stem is woody, and of a dead brown; the Shoots are of a pale olive colour; the Leaves are of a coarse green on the upper side, and paler underneath; the Flowers are brown on the outside, and of a chesnut colour, with a tinge of purple, within.

5. LANCED CASSINEY.

Plate 61.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are narrow lanced.

Prinos Lancifolia.

Plate 61.

THIS is a Shrub, native of Carolina: it grows in a weak, wild, and straggling way, to six or seven foot high, and flowers in July. The Bark is pale brown; the Leaves are of a faint green; the Flowers are white.

THE END OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

ERRATA in the preceding VOLUMES.

VOL. II. Page 115. after Plate 81. Fig. 3. read *Pectis ciliaris*.
Page 116. after Plate 82. Fig. 3. read *Polymnia Canadensis*.
VOL. III. Page 151. Line 11. after it is, read a weed in our gardens.
Page 123. after Plate 89. Fig. 7. for *Dilleniana*, read *Minima*.
VOL. IV. Page 27. Line 20. after *Hallerianum*, read *Haller Helvet.* P. 678.
Art. 6. Plate 19.
VOL. IX. Page 58. Line 1. after *GENUS*, for *VII*. read *II*.

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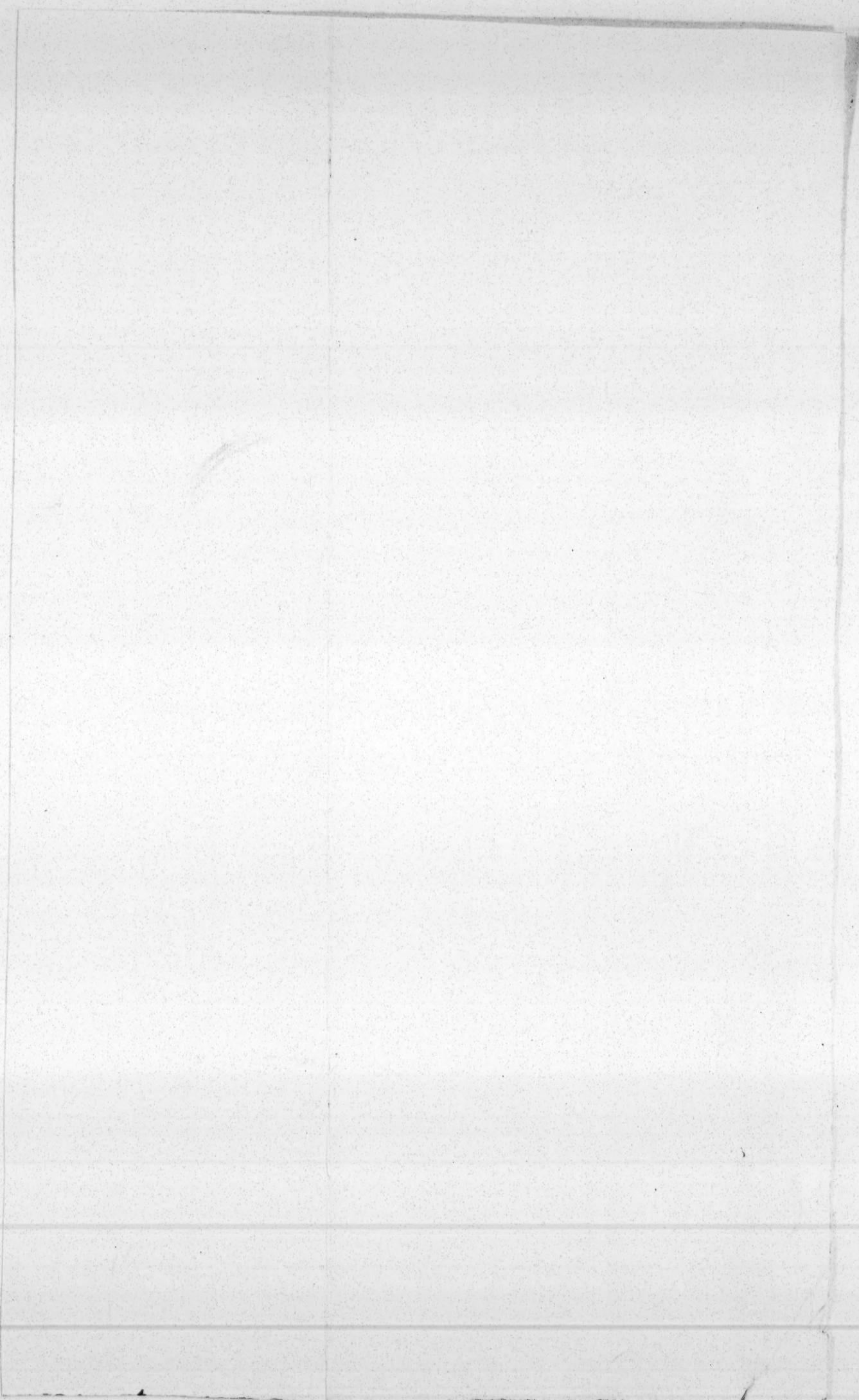
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F I N I S.





MALLOW



Generic Character



Hearted Mallow

Spiny Mallow



Tricuspidate Mallow

Rugged Mallow

Marsh Mallow



MALLOW

2



Peruvian Mallow

Gingerd Mallow





Gooseberry Mallow.



Creeping Mallow.



Prostrate Mallow.

Vol. 16.



Petty Mallow.



Pa. 4.



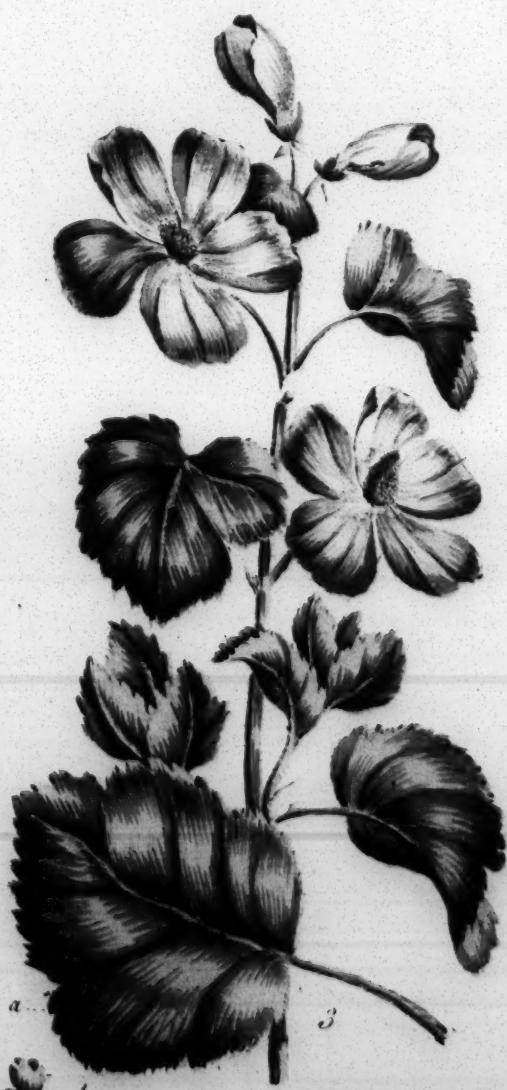
Way-side Mallow

MALLOW

4



Italian Mallow



Spanish Mallow

Vol. 10.



Whorly Mallow



MALLOW

5



Curled Mallow

Pl. 5



Verbain Mallow



Musk Verbain Mallow



MALLOW

6



Egyptian
Mallow



Granetill Mallow

Vol. 16.

Blush Mallow



Page 7

Pl. 7

IVY



Common Ivy

Five-leaved Ivy

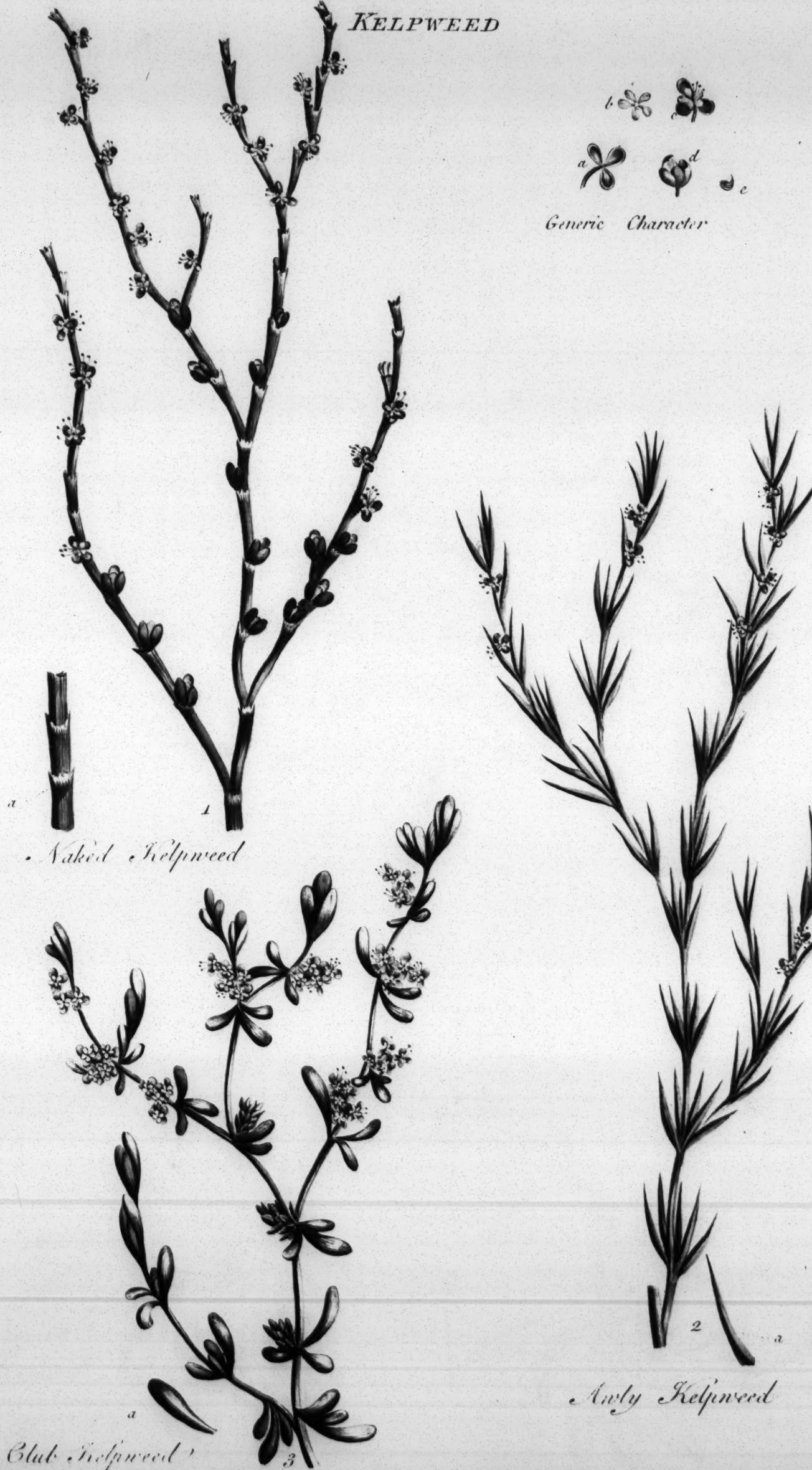
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Pl. 8.

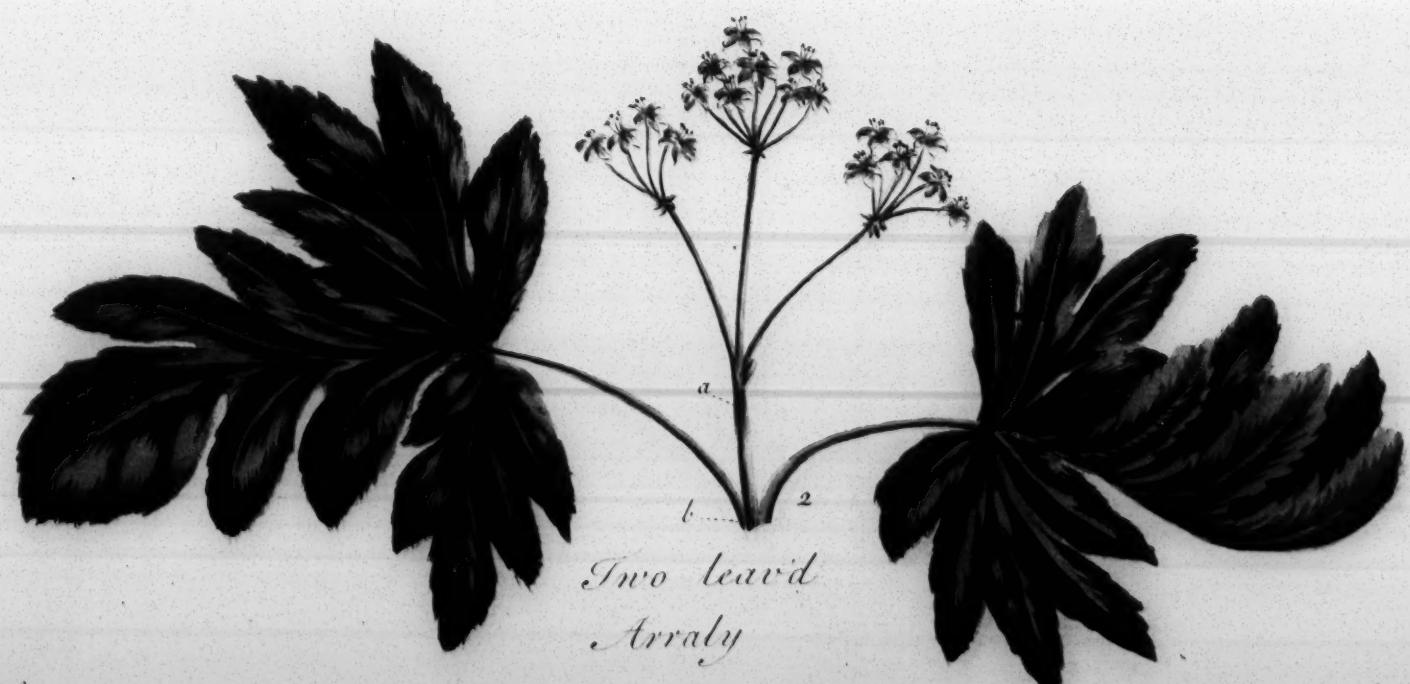
Pl. 8.

KELPWEED



Vol. 16.







POKEWEED

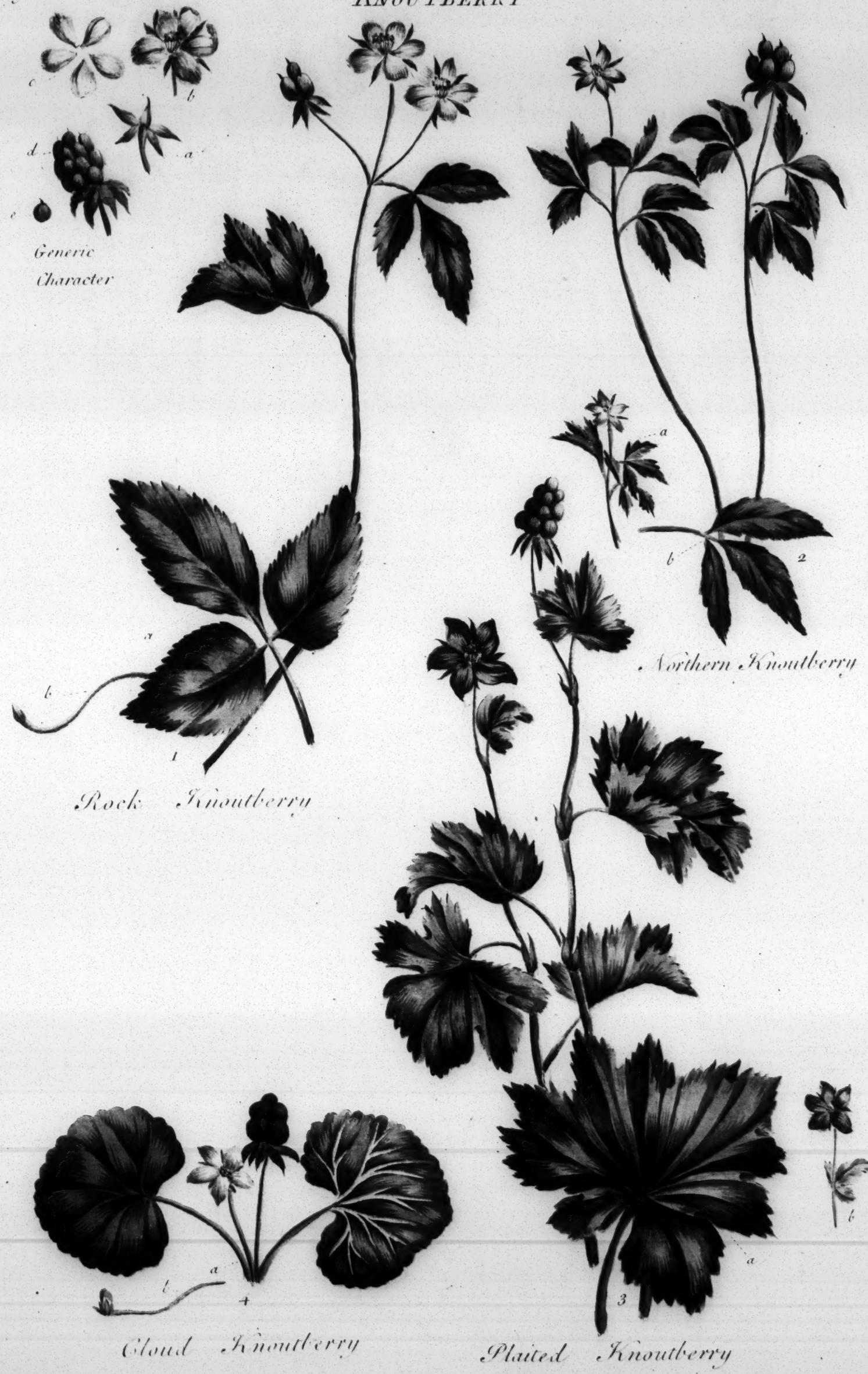
Generic
CharacterClose-Berried
Pokeweed

Spiry Pokeweed

Broadleaved Pokeweed

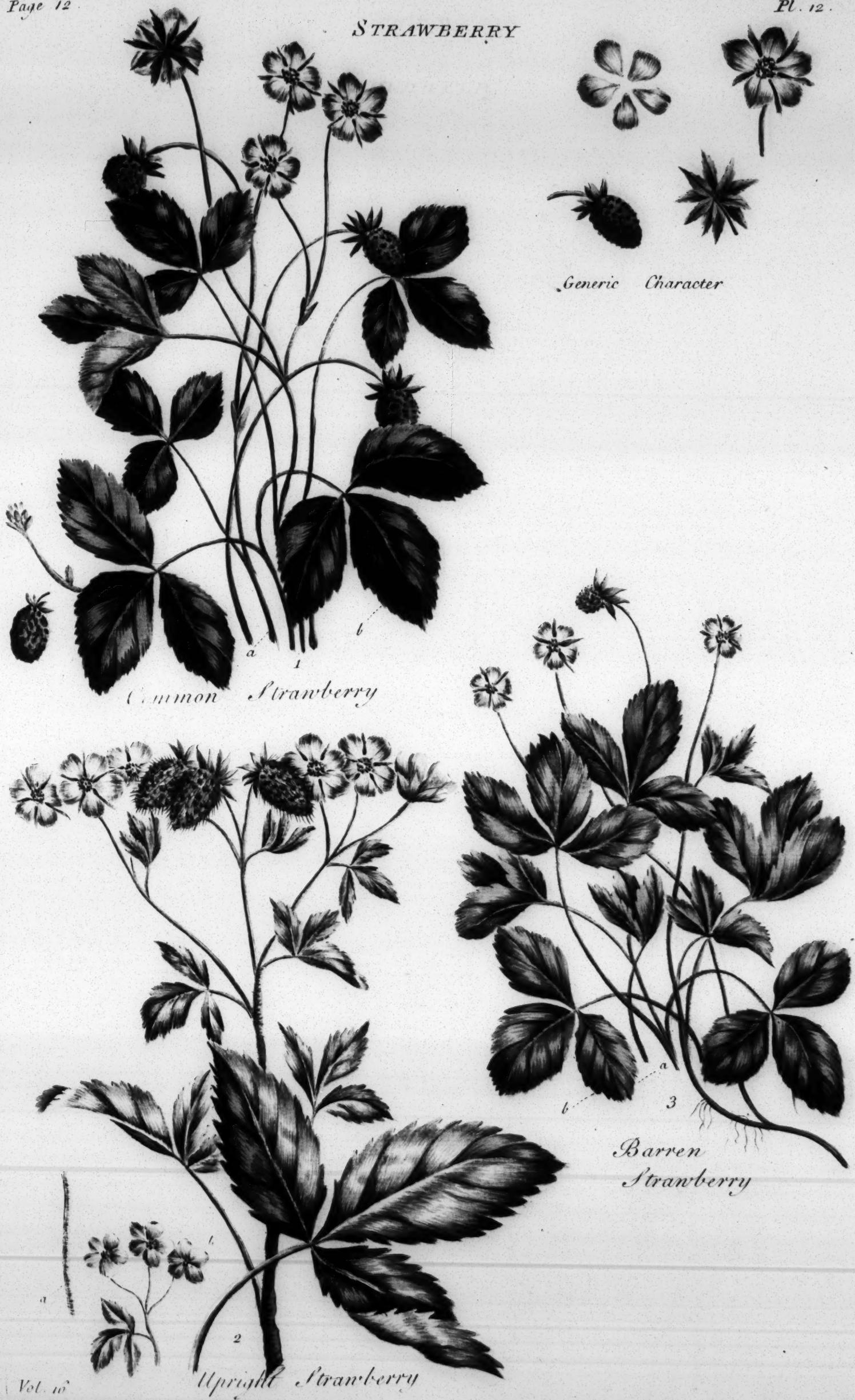


KNOUTBERRY





STRAWBERRY





ADDERWEED



Generic Character

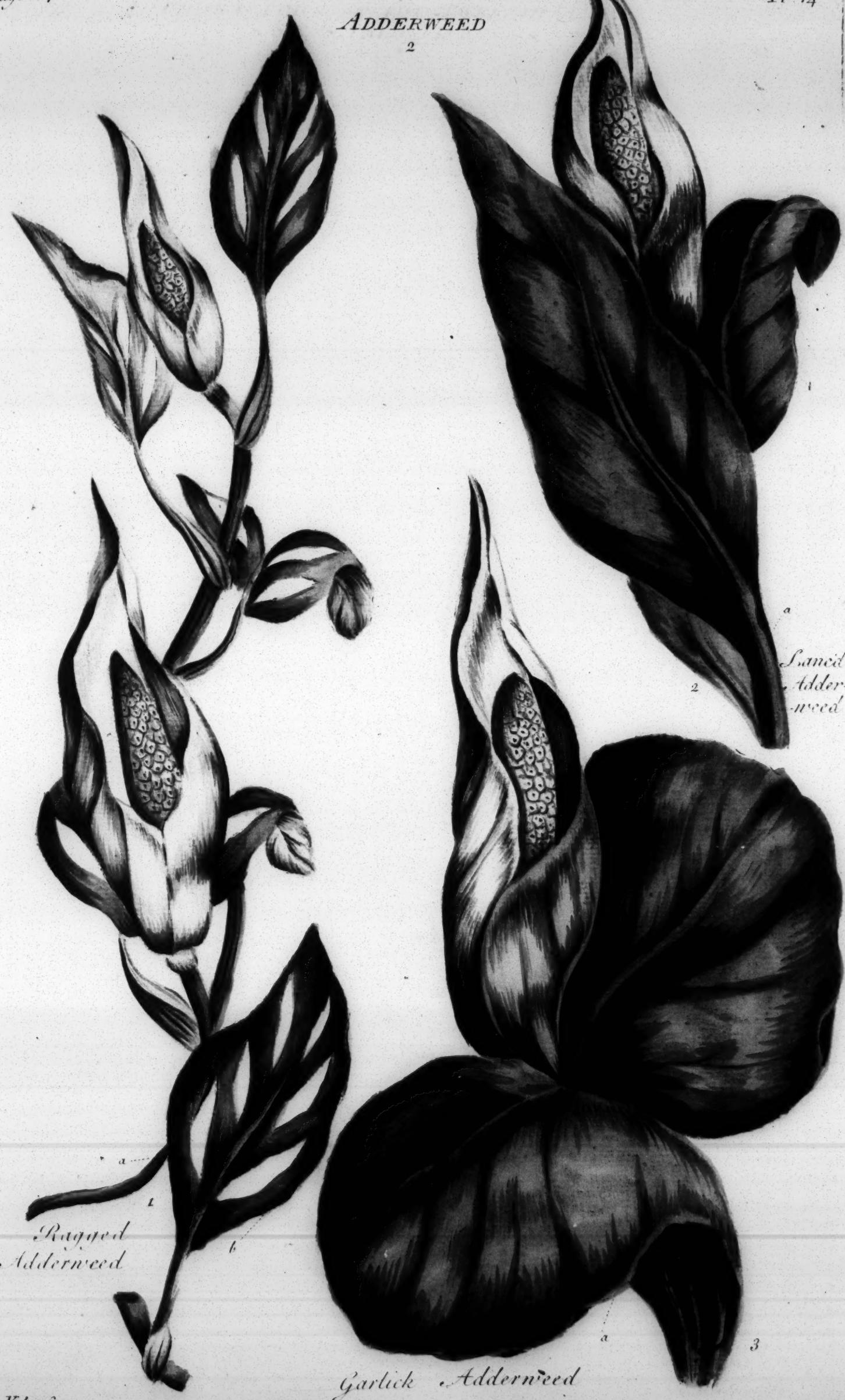
Pinnatifid Adderweed
Vol. 16.

Thorny Adderweed



ADDERWEED

2



Ragged
Adderweed

Garlick Adderweed



CHARACTERS OF THE TWELFTH CLASS
A SIX PETALD FLOWER.



The four Orders of Sixpetald. Plants

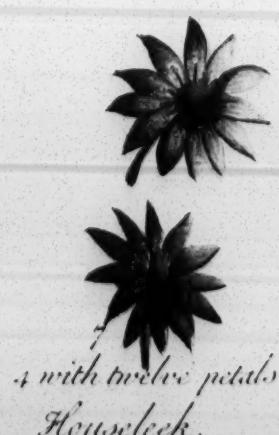


CHARACTERS OF THE THIRTEENTH CLASS

A MANY PETALD FLOWER



The six Orders of Plants with many petald. Flowers





Pl. 10.

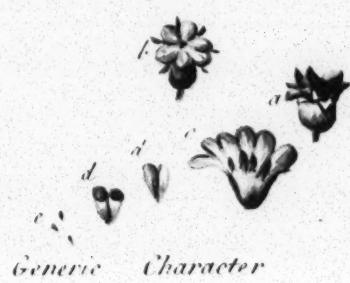
Pl. 10.

LEAFLESS



Generic
Character

CREAMWORT

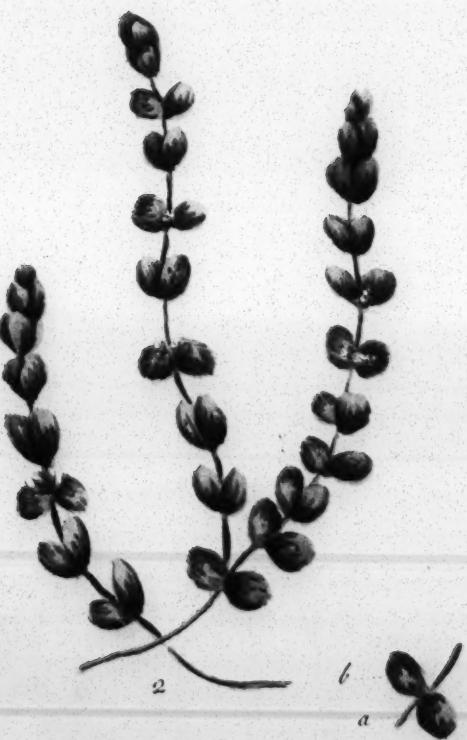


Generic Character

Blew. Leafless



Purplish
Creamwort



Rough Creamwort

Pl. 10.



WILLOWSHOT





WILLOWSHOT

2



Gentle Willowshot



Varior. Willowshot



Linear Willowshot



Draining Willowshot

ANNUAL REPORT



WILLOWSHOT

3



Hedysarum Willowshot

Unnatural Willowshot





THE LIBRARY



BASE ROCKET

2





BASE ROCKET

3

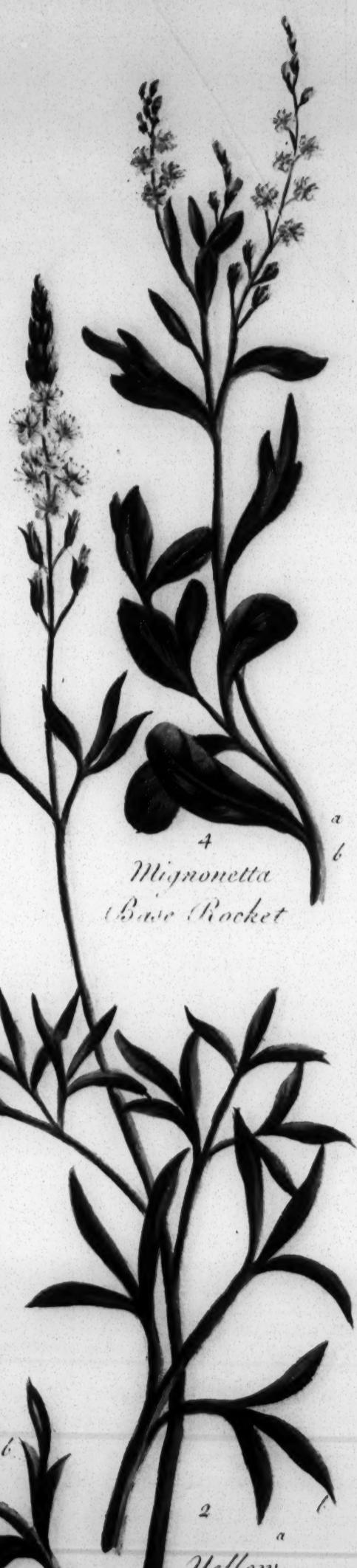


Phytoman
Base Rocket

4
Mignonetta
Base Rocket

2
Yellow
Base Rocket

Tall Base Rocket





Pa. 21

POPPI

6

Pl. 21



2
Little Headed
Poppy

Prickly Poppy

3
Delicate Poppy

Vol. II

ANNAE PLUTARCHI



SOLOMONWEED

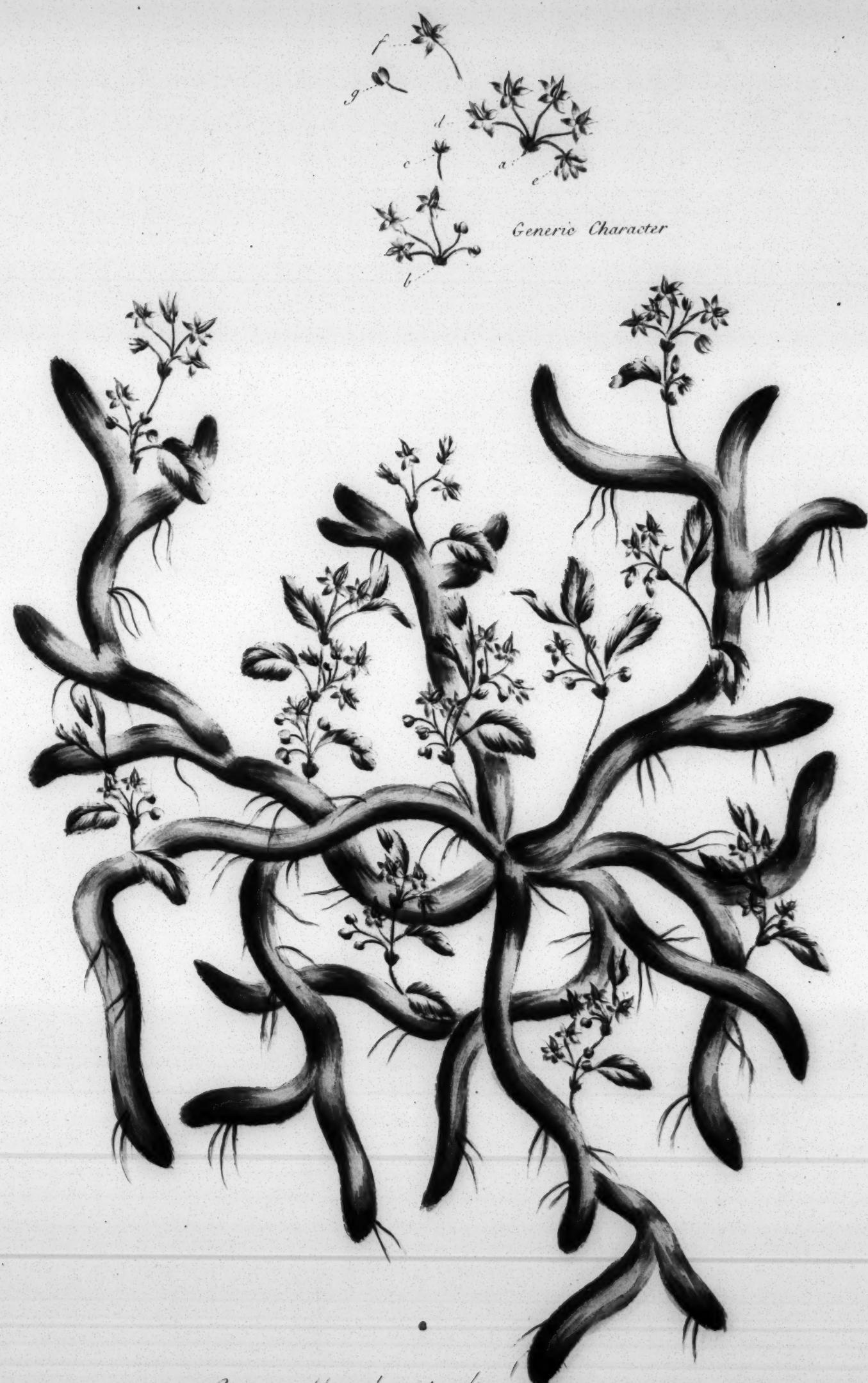




Pl. 25.

Pl. 25

MANTLE WEED



Cape Mantle weed

Vol. 16.

22. 7911



LION LEAF.









Pa. 28.

Moonseed

2

Pl. 28.



Vol. 16.

Ragged Moonseed

Shielded Moonseed

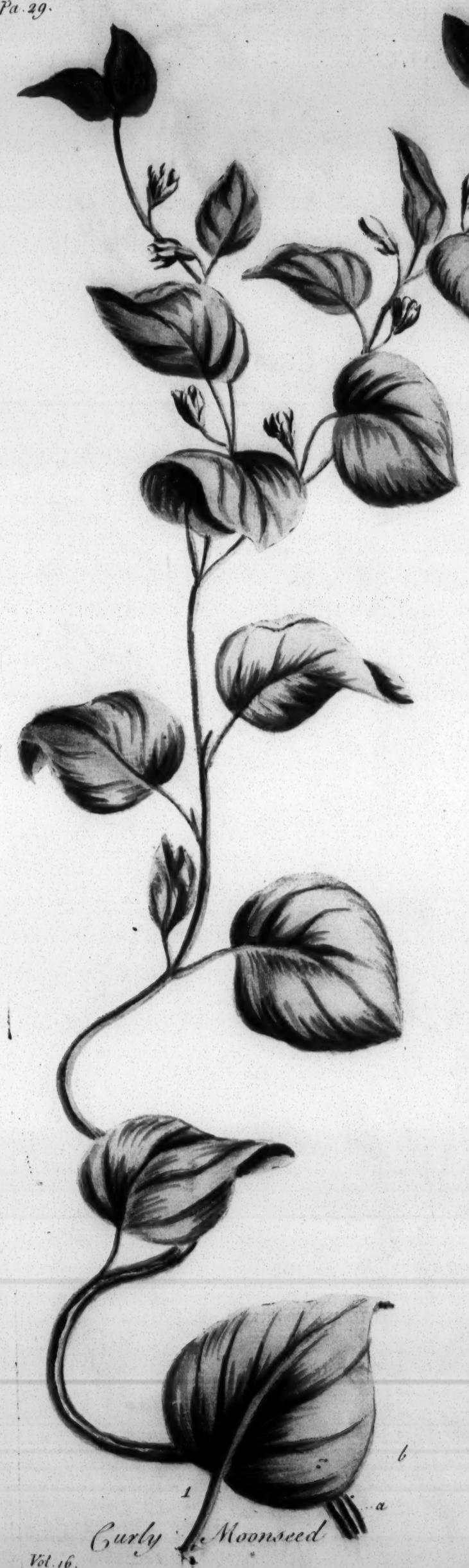


Pa. 29.

Pl. 29.

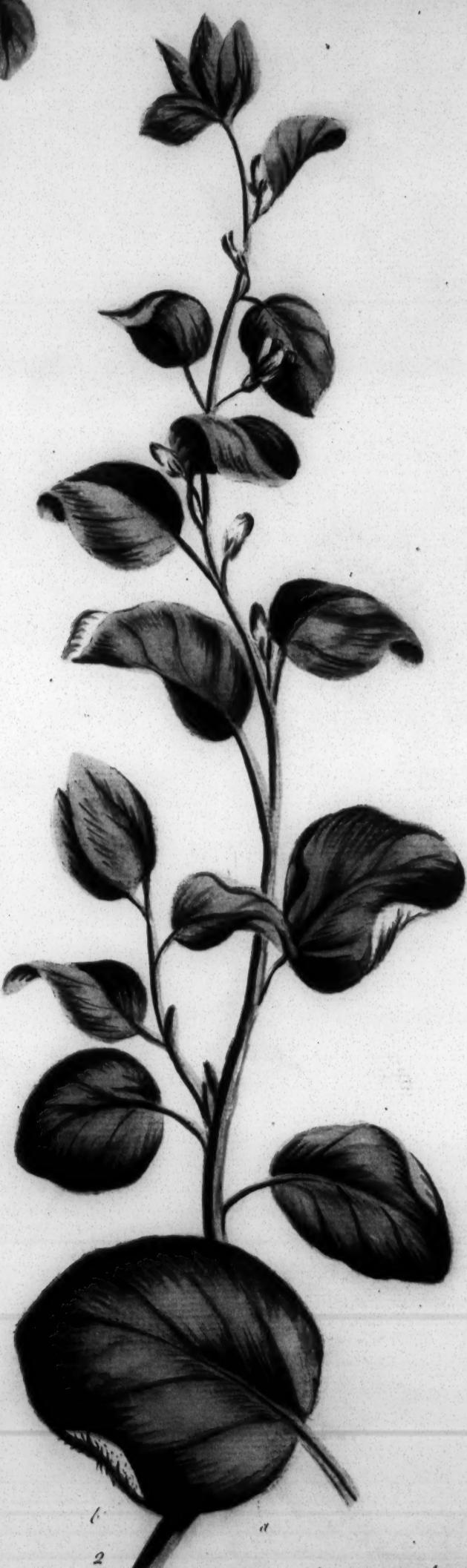
Moonseed

3



Curly Moonseed

Vol. 16.



Curly Moonseed



Pl. 30.

BENNET



Germander Bennet

Pl. 30.

Generic Character



Cinque foil Bennet

Tol. 16.



BLOODWEED



Elegant Bloodweed.



Pa. 32.

Pl. 32.

DUCKFOOT



Vol. 16.



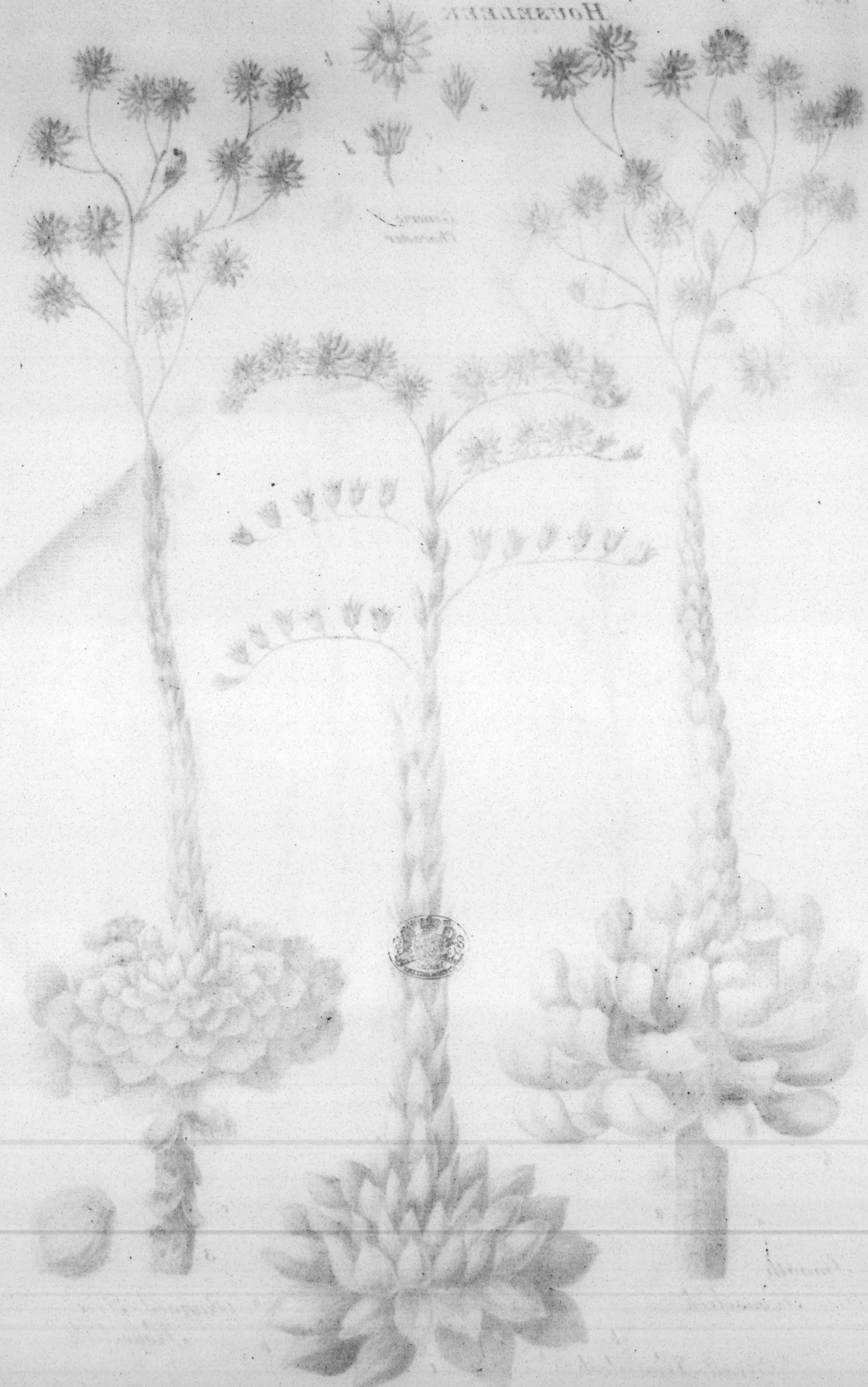
RAPE WORT



Many Flowerd Rape Wort

Simple Rape Wort.

Hormannia



HOUSELEEK

Generic
Character

XXXXXX



HOUSELEEK

2

Hairy
Houseleek

Mountain Houseleek

156. w.

Cobweb Houseleek



Pa. 36.

DOWNWORT

Pl. 36



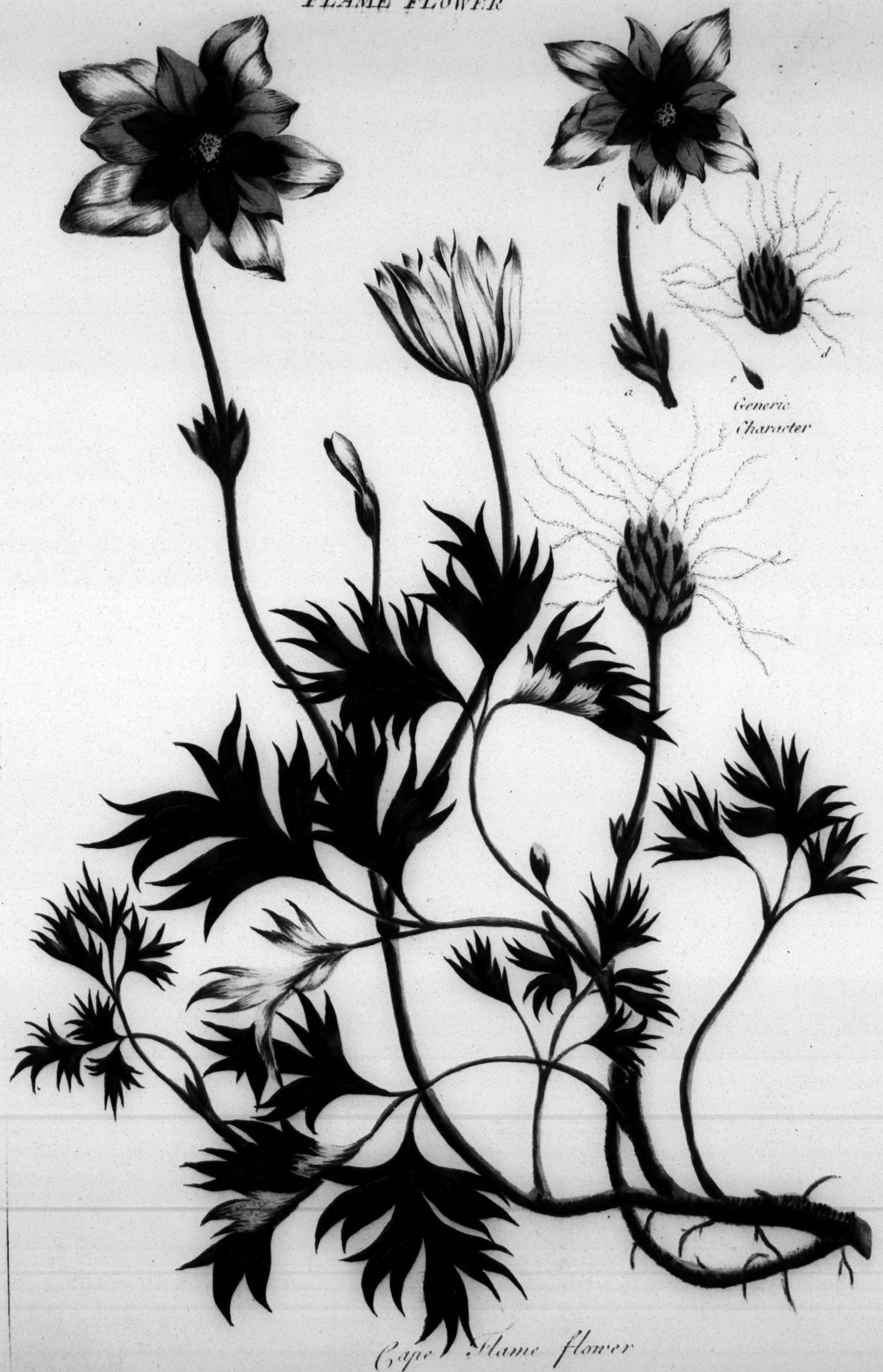
Vol. 16.



Pl. 37.

Pl. 37.

FLAME FLOWER



Cape Flame flower

Vol. 10.



Pl. 38.

WATER LILLY

Pl. 38.

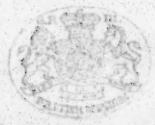
Generic
Character



Yellow Water Lilly

White Water Lilly

Vol. 16.



Page 39.

WATER LILLY.

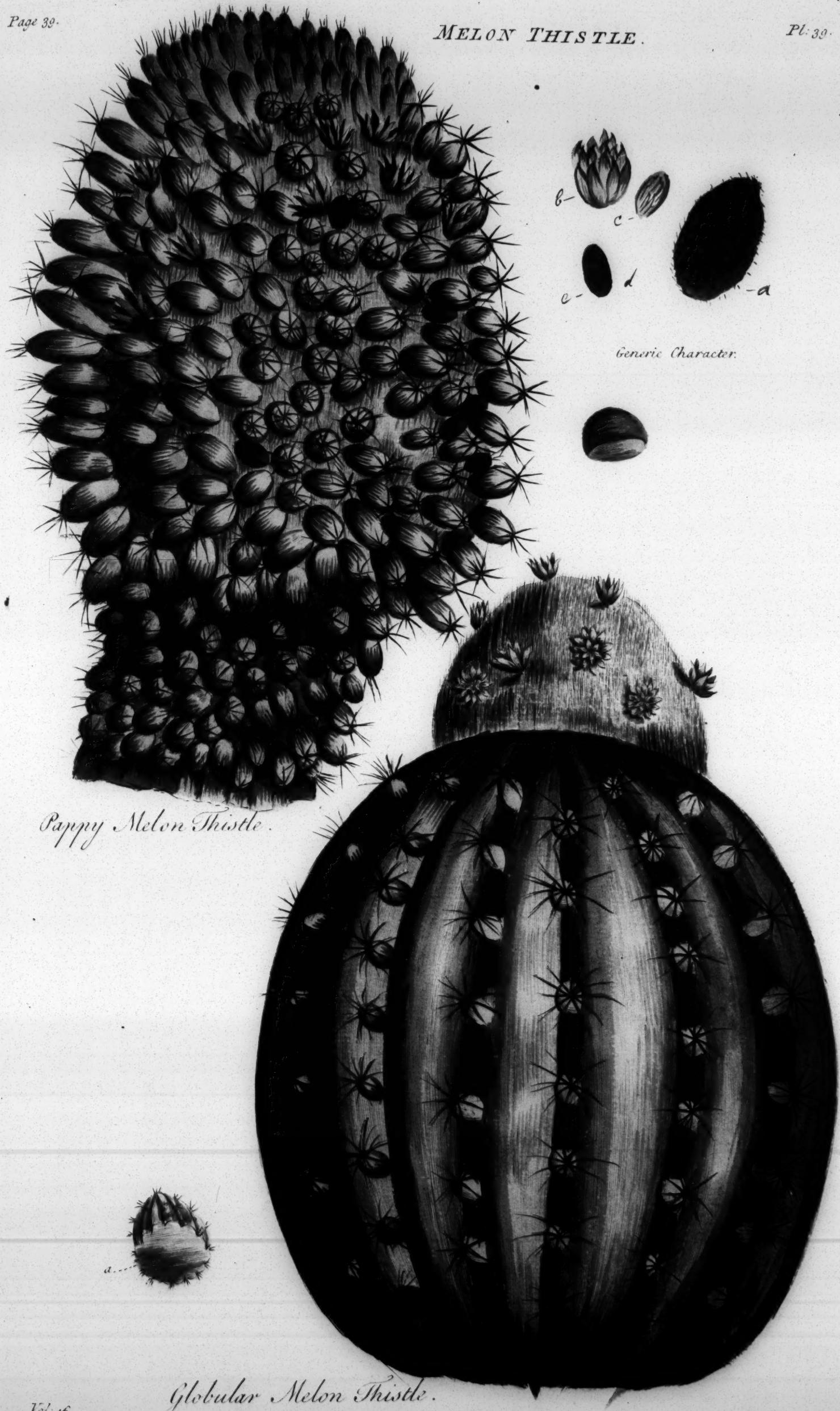
Pl. 39.



Vol. 16.

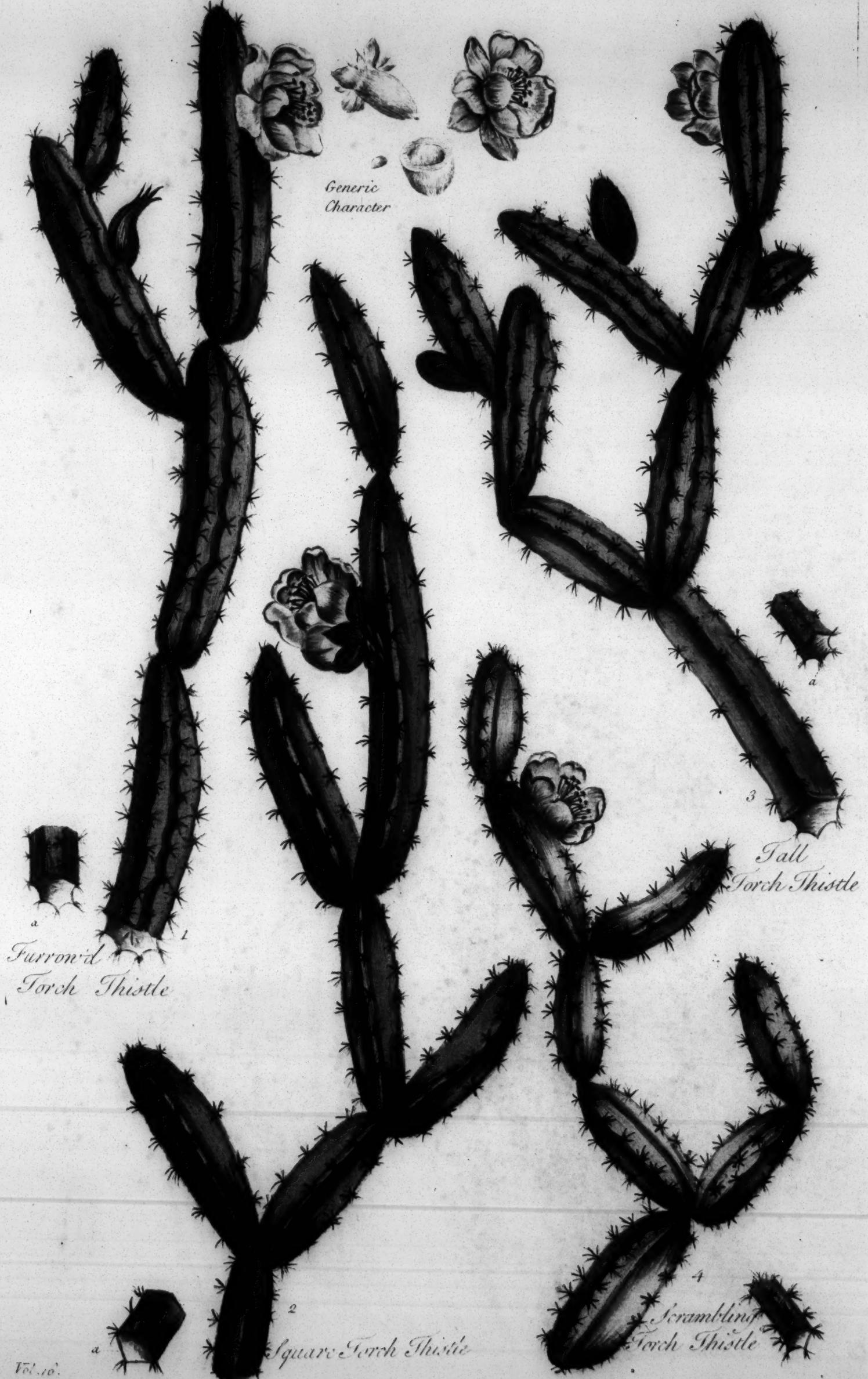


MELON THISTLE.





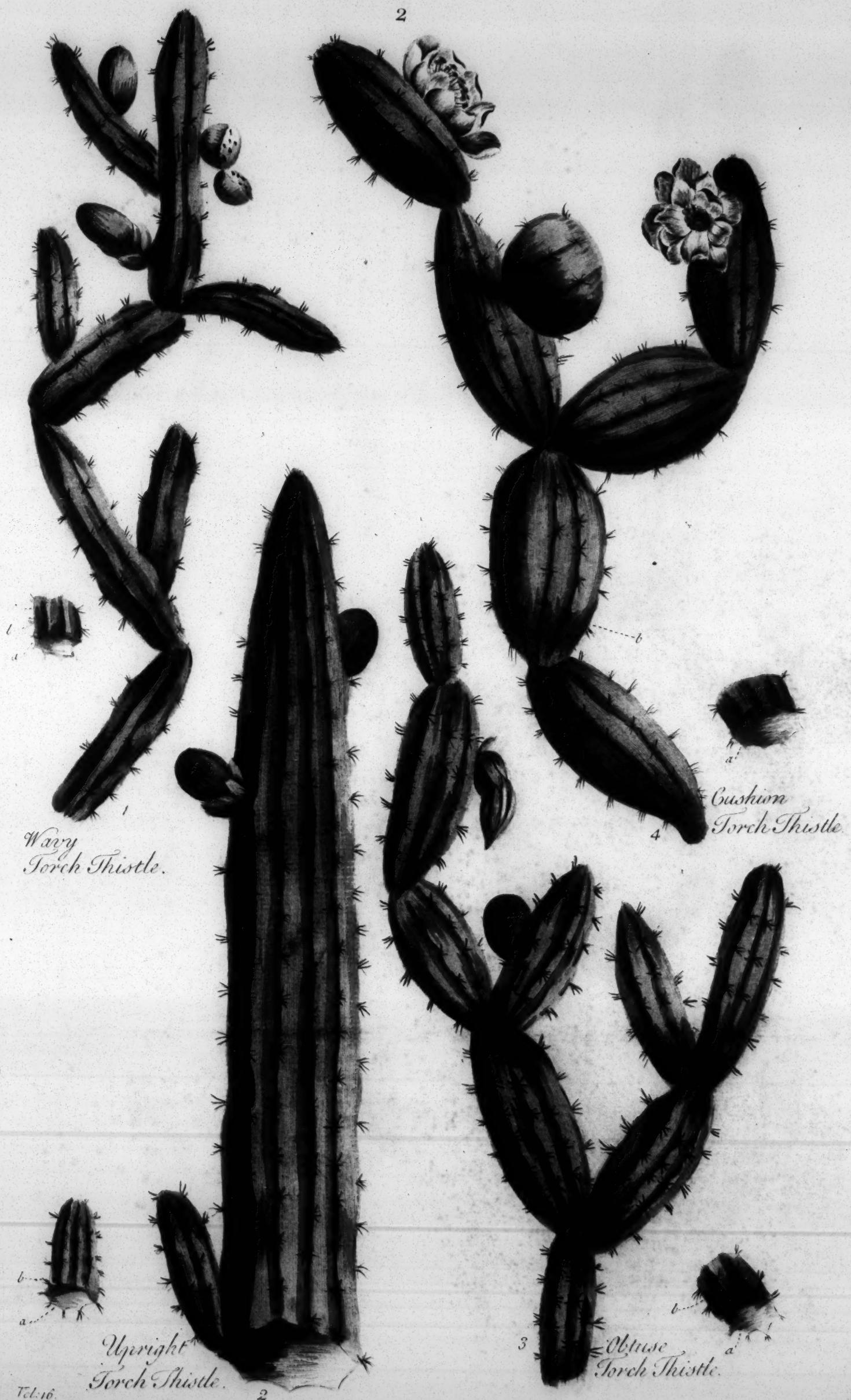
TORCH THISTLE





TORCH THISTLE

2



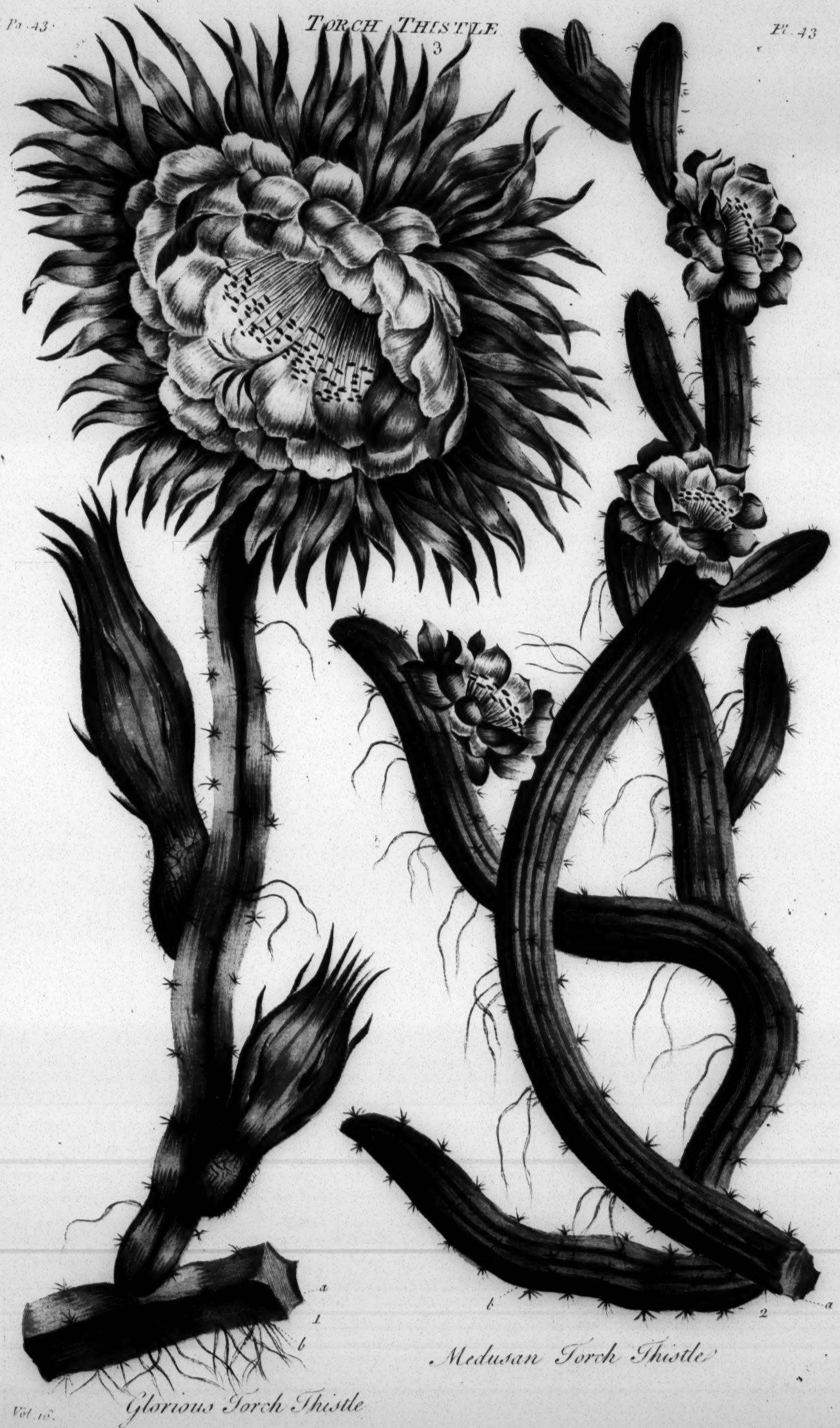


Pl. 43.

TORCH THISTLE

Pl. 43

3



Medusoid Torch Thistle

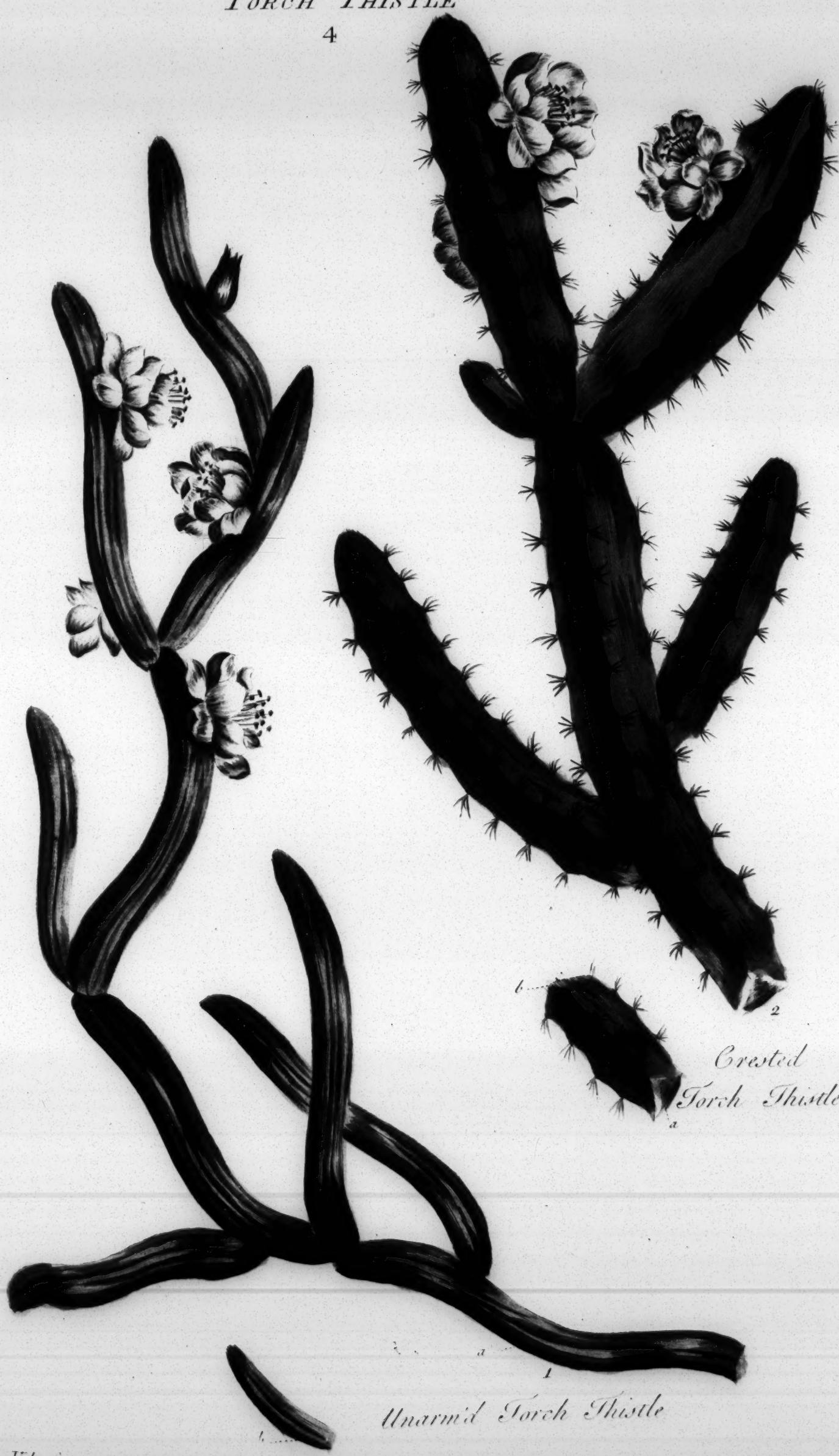
Vol. 10.

Glorious Torch Thistle

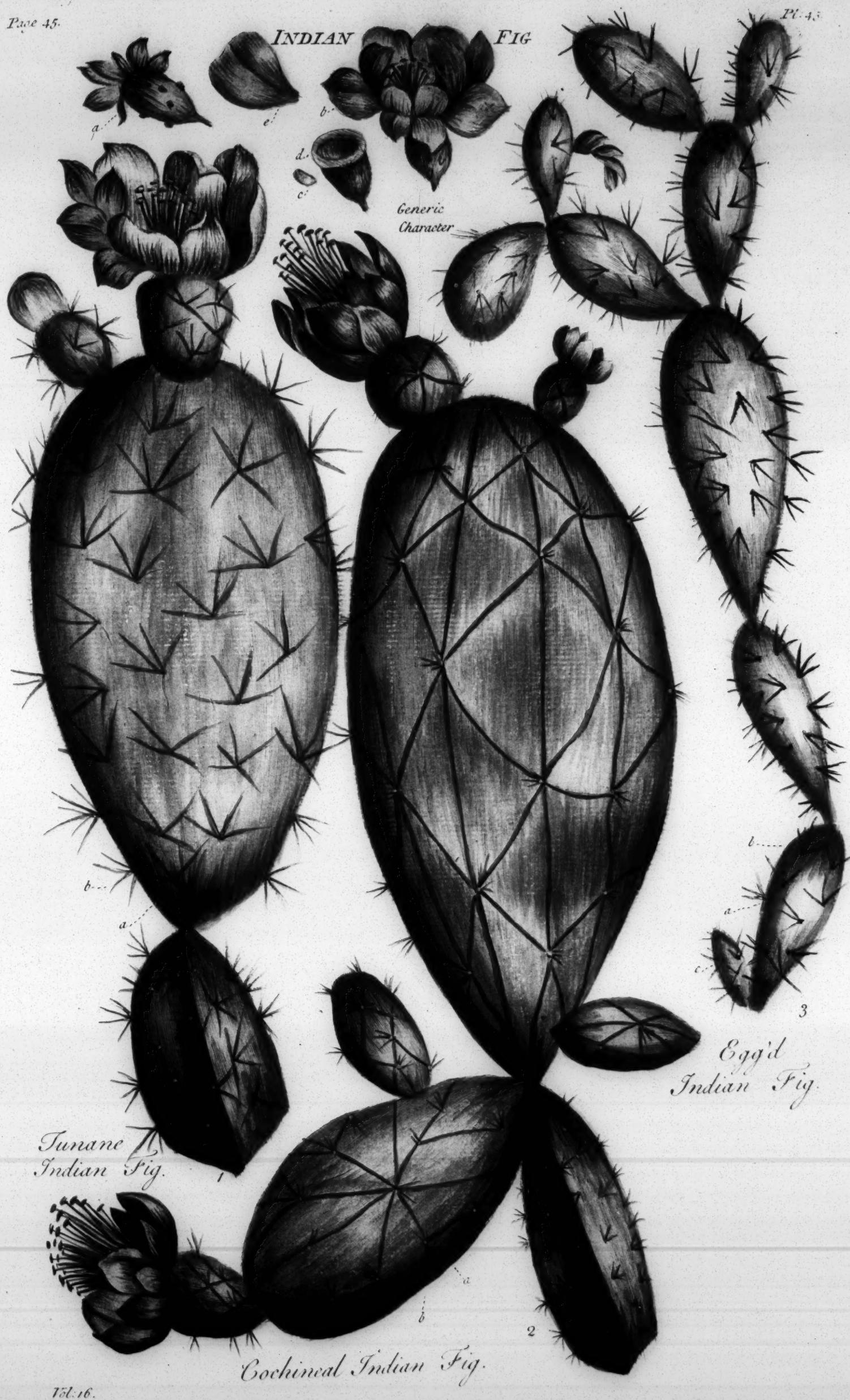


TORCH THISTLE

4









INDIAN FIG

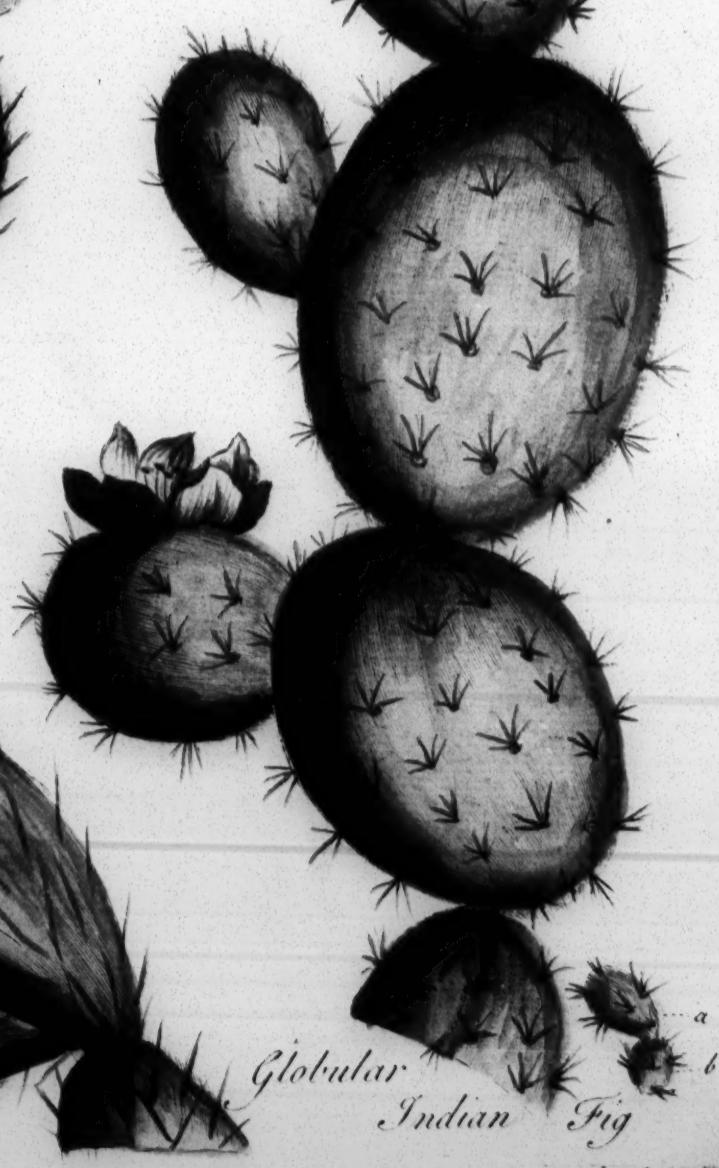
2



Bristly Indian Fig



Oblong Indian Fig
Vol. 16.



Globular Indian Fig



Pl. 47.

TREE FIG

Pl. 47

Generic
Character



Terrible Tree Fig

Vol. 16.

Phyllanthus

Tree Fig

Wedgy
Tree Fig





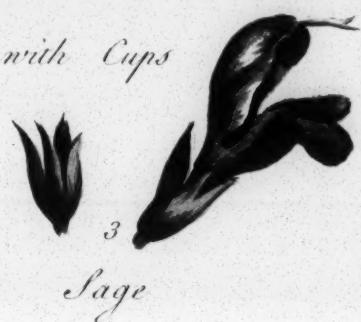
An Irregular Flower of One Petal

The Two Tribes of irregular One Petal'd Flowers

with films



with Cups



with a double Flower



with a Single Flower



with a double Cup



with a Single Cup



with naked Seeds



with dry Capsules



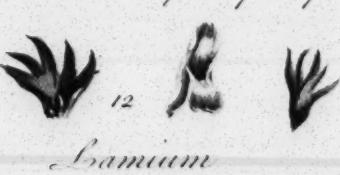
with Berries



with the Cup split in two



with the Cup in five parts



with Capsules and a Cup in two



with a Cup cut in three



with a Cup cut in four



with a Cup cut in five



with numerous segments





Pl. 49.

Pl. 49.

SHOTWEED



Clustery Shotweed



Pl. 50.

Pl. 50.

HOTWEED



HOTWEED

2



Cardamom

Hotweed

Paradise Hotweed

151 16.



Pl. 52.

TURMERIC

Pl. 52.



Round Turmeric

vol. w.

Long Turmeric





Pl. 54

FLOWER REED

Pl. 54



Pl. 54.



FLOWER REED

2









Pa. 57.

Pl. 57.



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Helianthus Carolinianus



Pl. 58.

Pl. 58.



Melanthium Striatum?

Vol. 16.



Pl. 59.

Pl. 59.



Hypecoum Minutum

Vol. 16.





Aristolochia durier.





Prinos lanceolata.